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B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st „
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
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2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the Leaves of Erythroxylon COCA, which possess marvellous Strengthening and Restorative Properties. Coca Wine is a valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular systems and elevating the Mental Faculties: it is strongly recommended in cases of great Exhaustion; appeases Hunger and Thirst and sustains in a marked degree the Physical powers of the body in the absence of food.

PREPARED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.	
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	„	25	„	6 0	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11 0	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9 0	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7 0	„
Princes as (small size)	„	50	„	5 0	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6 0	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5 0	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	4 8	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4 0	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unequalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DIRECTOR & LESSEE.........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

Positively the LAST NIGHT of the Season!

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,

Our Grand Alhambra Programme.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!!

And MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. WILLIAM DALY,

THE GREATEST LIVING VENTRILOQUIST.

Should be Seen by Everybody!!!

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medow St. T. EMPSON, Manager.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS,

Two Grand Performances, | To-day, at 4 p.m. | To-night, at 9 p.m.

A GREAT BILL.

ALL THE ARTISTS APPEAR IN OUR CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.

Every Evening at 9 p.m.

NO HALF-PRICE TO EVENING PERFORMANCES.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Children Half-price to All Parts.

Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.

Commence at 4 P.M., Sharp.

OUR NEXT NOVELTY, THE STEEPLECHASE,

Introducing our Famous Jumping Horses. Any Gentleman Rider can Enter for them.

Box Office open at MITCHELL & Co. for Reserved Seats daily.

The HARMSTONS..........Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE..........Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS..........Representative.
S. REICH..........Agent.

THE ART EXHIBITION,

SECRETARIAT.

THE LAST DAY!,

at Reduced Rates of Admission.

MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION: FOUR ANNAS.

THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1894.

Tickets, to Admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady......Rs. 5.
Extra Lady..........Rs. 2.

Which may be had from the following:—
Mr. L. RUSHWORTH..........Chinchpoogly.
" A. BENISTON..........Tardeo.
" R. H. BATESON..........Parel.
" W. PICKERING..........Mazagon.
" R. WOOD..........Colaba.
" F. RHODES..........Dadar.

Or, MR. WM. SEEL, Hony. Secy., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

There only being a very Limited Number of Tickets for Disposal, application should be made on or before TUESDAY next.

REFRESHMENTS will be Provided.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT,

In Aid of the FUNDS of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

Will be held in the TOWN HALL

On WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH,

(not March 1st as Originally proposed),

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Podraza, Miss Pritshard, Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Miss Swift, Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Mr. Mant, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Steuart. Accompanist: Mr. Seymour Dove.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,

May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Hon. Secretary.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published [illegible] a week at the Bombay Gazette Office on the [illegible] of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

R.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company during the Twelve months ending 31st March, 1895, supplies to commence from 1st April, 1894.

2. Forms of tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for Delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. (2) two each form, at either of which Offices Samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN, Chief Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 5th day of March 1894, for LAYING CAST IRON WATER PIPES, in Bapty Road and other places.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (400) Four hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Co[illegible] whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The [illegible]ipal Commissioner does not bind himself to [illegible] or any Tender.

[illegible] of the Municipal Commissioner,
[illegible]HERJI C. MURZBAN, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.
[illegible] Office, Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1894.

R[illegible]RANCE COMPANY.

[illegible] AGENCY.

[illegible] £3,000,000

Absolute S[illegible]exceed......£8,453,507

Funds Inves[illegible]t and Safest Securities [illegible]..........£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
" "	1885	" 966,107
" "	1887	" 968,013
" "	1892	" 2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to..........£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds..........„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882..........	£ 4,842,054
1887..........	„ 5,783,091
1892..........	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years..........	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th February, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB, Hon. Secretary.

23rd January, 1894.

NOTICE.

OWING to the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE we are obliged to notify to our valued constituents and the public, that the PRICES of our Cigarettes and other Articles sold by us are INCREASED from date thus:—

CIGARETTES.

KHEDIVIAL..........	at Rs.	7	0	0	per 100.
EXTRA FINE G. P.	"	5	8	0	"
RAMESES..........	"	4	4	0	"
FLEUR D'ORIENT..........	"	3	12	0	"
DAMES..........	"	3	8	0	"
NON PLUS ULTRA..........	"	3	4	0	"
BEST EGYPTIAN..........	"	2	12	0	"

THE PRICES of other Articles are subject to an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. from the existing Prices.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the Official Year 1894-95, of the following Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

		Approximate Requirements.
Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, British Troops, 54 in.	Yds.	7,250
" Khaki, for Paijamas, 54 in..........	"	13,000
" Blanket, for Coats, Followers, 54 in...	"	6,500
Flannel, Grey, 54 in..........	"	5,300
Webbing, Drab, 2 in..........	"	9,750
Drill, Khaki, 27 in..........	"	53,500

2. Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at this Office), and must be accompanied by 2 yard Samples of the materials tendered for.

3. Tenders will be opened, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, 29th January, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets etc.
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil, Cesspool, and Water-carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Filth Carts for the Slaughter Yard.
(g) Supply of Rations for European and Native Patients in the Cantonment Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other Articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents, showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas, and postage fee, at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 28th FEBRUARY, 1894.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a Sealed Cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest, or lowest, or any other Tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of a Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, MAJOR, Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 15th February, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, and on the respective premises, the following valuable immoveable properties:—

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, together with outhouses, stable, &c., situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,308 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 1 and 2, ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1); and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south partly by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and party by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the west by vacant land hereinafter fifthly described.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,481 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2; and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the property hereinabove firstly described.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3. p. m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, about 2046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survey No. 81 and new Survey No 7106 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,044 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoof Mahomed Sooleman.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survey No 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranjee Parmanand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Muncherahaw N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the Undersigned.

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Translation of letter from Fiji.

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"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND..	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..........	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,800	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	185to190 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ [illegible]
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Anbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 900
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
[illegible] Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	14	122½ 107½
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all		205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			120
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,110
French	300	500	all	Nil	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	3½	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	390
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	383½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	60	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	970

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rs.
Alcock Ashdown	1,300 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	280 / 205
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Batty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	14,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,125
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	183
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	23
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	150
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	285
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	18½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	800	1,98	1,00	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	430
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	315
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	1'0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	..	776
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr. c	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	600
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		110
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	780
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,070	1,000	40	762½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40	50	50	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	5,000		250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,325
Sooderdias	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
[illegible]nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,00	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17-6
Carolus	nom.
Mexican Dollars	185 to 186
Gold Five Franc Pieces	12-13
Bar Silver	86 7-8 ready; 87½ fwd.
Gold Leaf	27-9
Bar Gold, English	28-1
Bar Australian	27-11
Bar Bombay	27-11
Bar Pekin	27-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	101 11-16
Three-and-a-half per cent	99
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	118
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Port Trust Bonds	102
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	105

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1¾d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 1¼d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·44½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·45½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days' do.	98 1-8
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99-15
China	30 days' do.	178

No printed version of "The School for Scandal," says the "Athenæum," was prepared for publication by Sheridan. He always alleged that he could not supply one with which he was perfectly satisfied. Yet he made the attempt, and Mr. Fraser Rae has discovered the copy containing his final corrections of passages in many scenes, which Moore must have overlooked, the documents at his disposal having recently been put into Mr. Fraser Rae's hands by Sheridan's descendants for the purpose of writing a complete biography of the great dramatist and orator. The manuscript is imperfect, yet enough is extant to show how effectively Sheridan could add a fresh charm to his polished phrases.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Attack on Bombay: Rehearsal of the Defences.
Bombay Races, Fourth Day.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
B. V. A. Wheal Cup Competition, Mahaluxmee Fort.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Evening Party at Hajee Zenail Abadeen Shirazee's, Nesbit Road, 9-30 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, 8 p.m.
Music at the Secretariat, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be no race this afternoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lombardy entered, and the steamer La Serene left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Vasna and Rome left the dock yesterday.

KAPOL NIRASHRIT FUND.—The honorary secretaries of this charity beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from Mr. Tribhowundass Vurjeevundass in memory of his grandchild Nagindas.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MAN.—Elijah Benjamin, residing at Coolywada, has reported to the police that his son Benjamin, aged twenty-five years, left his home on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and has not since been heard of. He has been of unsound mind for the last two years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged Syed Amir, against whom ten previous convictions were recorded, with the theft of a pair of shoes, belonging to Lalji Dyal, a shop-keeper at Shaik Memon Street. The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE-INDIA.—H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese-India, who was here a few days ago on a short visit, before leaving Bombay, on Thursday last, sat for his portrait before Mr. Ravi Varma, the well-known Travancore artist, at his studio, at Girgaum. His Excellency was much surprised at the rapidity with which the artist paints portraits from life, for after only three sittings he produced a picture which was a faithful likeness of his Excellency.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.—The musical services at this church are always carefully prepared. During this Lent they are more than usually in keeping with the solemn season of the church's year. Next Sunday the evening service will open with a flute solo "Batistes Andante," which will be played by Mr. Collins, Bandmaster of the Lancashire Fusiliers, accompanied on the organ. The Anthem will be (solo) "There is a green hill far away," by Gounod, concluding with voluntary Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord." Trio—organ, flute, and cornet.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-45:—

Grand March	San Salvatore	Baker.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	L' Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Dance	Venetian	Solomon.
Serenata	Der Engel Lied	Braga.
Galop	The Tramway	Burgmein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quick March	Seraphine	W. Clark.
Aria (cornet solo)	I'll Follow Thee	H. Farmer.
Valse	Immer Heiterer	J. Strauss.
Selection	Patience	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissler.
Galop	Die Wildrer	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SWIMMING BATH FOR NATIVES.—We learn that Government have granted to the promoters of a Swimming Bath for Natives at Back Bay, near the existing Bath for Europeans, a piece of ground, measuring about 4,445 square yards, at an annual ground rent of Rs. 10. The lease of the ground will be for fifty years, with the option of renewal at the expiry of that period of time. If the land be used for any purpose other than that for which it is granted, it will be liable to resumption. Mr. P. N. Kerawala, who is the originator of this institution, estimates the cost of building the Bath at about Rs. 33,000. The work will be commenced soon after the next monsoon.

APPEAL FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.—In the fraud case by the B. B. and C. I. Railway servants, wherein one Jevachram Rajaram, a ticket-collector, was on the 20th inst., convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, a petition of appeal was presented by Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, to the High Court, on Thursday last; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Ranade have admitted the appeal and directed that the accused, pending the appeal, be released on his own recognisance of Rs. 500, and one security of Rs. 500 or two of Rs. 250 each, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

THEFT OF VALUABLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Gunoo Vithu with theft as a servant of currency notes and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,625, belonging to Akrubai, his mistress. The accused pleaded guilty, and said he stole the property from the complainant's house and gave a portion of it to his mother-in-law and another portion to his brother-in-law. He could not say what they had done with the articles. He had gone to his native country, and when arrested handed over the property that was in his possession to the police. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—Chithdoo Bhicoo, a Hindu mendicant, aged about seventy-five years, was, on Thursday afternoon, found dead, on Ripon Road. A few hours afterwards his wife, named Bhicoo, aged seventy years, also died. The dead bodies of both were subsequently conveyed to Worlee for cremation, but the clerk refused to allow the funeral ceremonies to be performed, as the circumstances of the deaths appeared to him somewhat suspicious, and he reported the matter to the police. It appeared that both the deceased had been suffering from fever and asthma for some time past. The matter was brought to the notice of the Coroner, who ordered the bodies to be disposed of.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the instance of Inspector Butterfield, Ebrahim Shaik Goolam, an embroiderer, residing at 1st Cammatteepoora Lane, and six others were yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming house and the rest together with the first, with gaming therein with cards and money. On certain information received, Inspector Butterfield, in company with a police jemadar and a couple of sepoys, proceeded to the house of the first accused at half-past 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, and having forced open the door of the room, arrested the accused in the act of gambling. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the defence. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, the first being fined Rs. 5 and the remainder Rs. 3 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Turner held an inquest yesterday, at Upper Colaba, regarding the death of Pedro John Rodrigues, aged fifty years, formerly a cook in the coffee-shop of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, who resided at Sonapore. For the last four years the deceased had been suffering from paralysis on the left side of his body, and since that time he lived by begging. On Thursday afternoon, at about half-past 2 o'clock, he went to see his brother, who is a cook in the coffe-shop of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, at Upper Colaba, where he complained of fever and pain in the chest and difficulty of breathing. The deceased then laid down on a box and apparently fell asleep. At 4 o'clock he was discovered by one of the cooks in the coffee-shop to be dead. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned by the jury.

A GOOD RECORD BROKEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged one Jairam Raghoo, aged thirty years, lately a servant in the employ of Mr. Dady Maneckji Limjee, residing at Pedder Road, with having, on Sunday committed the theft of two gold bracelets, a diamond ear-ring, two gold brooches, some currency notes, cash, and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 645, belonging to his master. At 5 o'clock, on Monday morning the complainant's manager Mr. Cursetji Rustomji, was informed by the accused and one Rama, a hamal in the complainant's service, that their master's cupboard had been broken open. Mr. Cursetji reported the matter to the lady of the house, who went to the cupboard, and, on examining it, found the property, mentioned in the charge, stolen. Some matches were also found lying near the cupboard, and on making further inquiries it was conjectured that the theft had been committed by some one connected with the house. The police were sent for, and on the arrival of Inspector Saunderson the accused and the other servants were taken for inquiry, but were released at night with a warning to consider the matter and to point out the property, if they had stolen it. On Wednesday forenoon the accused made certain statement to Mr. Cursetji, took him to a perticular spot in the compound, and there showed him a bundle containing the whole of the property. The police were informed of the same, and accused was taken into custody. Accused admitted the offence, but asked for lenient treatment on the ground that he had served the complainant for six years. The Magistrate, after taking all the circumstances into consideration, sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

LADY JANBAI vs. SALEYMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ALIMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY.

THE plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, dated in November 1886, July 1881, January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891 might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him, if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendants, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, dated in November 1886 and July 1889, but against the latter three codicils dated in January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Sir Griffith Evans, in continuing his address to the court on behalf of the plaintiff and appellant, said he would refer to the letters up to the year 1889, which were no letters of any importance. The next batch of letter to which the learned counsel referred, were, he said, letters which showed that Sir Tharia and Lady Janbai lived on affectionate terms. Sir Tharia asked for a telegram to be sent to him daily to show how his wife was getting on. There might have been a little friction between the wife and husband on some occasions; but it was the experience of all mankind that such differences were soon made up; and it had almost passed into a proverb that it was never safe to interfere in a quarrel between a wife and husband, for if one did, they would soon make up between themselves and turn upon him. After the letters stopped, the correspondence was continued by telegrams, which showed that Sir Tharia was as affectionate to his wife as before. Those were the letters that had passed between the husband and wife until the drafting of the disputed codicil of January 1890. The learned counsel next referred to four letters, relied upon by the other side, remarking that, in his opinion, they did not bear the construction sought to be placed upon them. In one of the letters to which he referred, he said a whole sheet had been interpolated. There was no numbering of the pages, and if the sheet was left out, the letter would read quite sensibly, which was a curious circumstance at least. Even if these letters were all genuine, said the learned counsel, they did not make out the respondent's case. That was his first line of attack. He would come to the next point that they were not to be treated as genuine. As the letters stood, they showed that the old man, whatever he might do now and then to please his wife, was not to be dominated by her as to the disposal of any of his property. Coming to another letter, Sir Griffith said it was a letter of really great importance. If it was a genuine letter, dictated by the testator to Phoolchand, and if it was without any interpolations, it showed that the old man was master as regarded the disposition of his property, and it supported the genuiness of the codicil of the 1st November, 1890. The testator several times asked Moosabhoy to come and look at the will he had made at the house of Mr. Sayani; but Moosa would not do so, as he had another card up his sleeve to play, and to be treated as a partner in the firm. The old man was afraid of Moosa. If the old man told him that he had made a new codicil, he was afraid that Moosa would be up against him; and, therefore, nothing was said about the codicil by which the large house and the garden were to go to Lady Janbai. Sir Griffith next read and commented upon the evidence with regard to the lady's harshness, hot temper, and domination, as mentioned in the correspondence. One might be chary of doing anything to rouse a hot-tempered wife; but whatever he might do to avoid rousing her temper, he would not be dominated by her as to the disposition of his property. With regard to the influence of the lady upon her husband, the learned counsel read the evidence of Dr. Merwanjee, who was a medical man practising for some years at Zanzibar. Although the witness gave his evidence fairly, it did not advance the case of undue influence any further or go against the genuineness of the codicil. Janbai, in her cross-examination, was not questioned as to whether she threatened or bullied her husband, or any thing of that sort. Having dealt with the whole of the evidence as to the undue influence said to have been exercised by Lady Janbai, and with the general evidence regarding the third codicil of 12th January 1890, the learned counsel turned to the evidence regarding the fourth codicil of 1st November, 1890. Mohanlal was a hostile witness, who wanted to make out that Sir Tharia was sleeping during the time the codicil was read out to him. He was a witness who wanted to make out a case of some kind or other against the lady, but one evidently felt that he was a witness whose statements could not be trusted. Having read the whole of the evidence regarding undue influence, Sir Griffith turned to the portion of Mr. Justice Bayley's judgment on the point. With regard to the third codicil it was remarked that the learned judge omitted to consider the letter written by the testator immediately after the codicil was made, which was conclusive upon the point. As to the importunity of Lady Janbai, which the learned judge considered to be irresistible, Sir Griffith said the learned judge did not appear to have read the letter which showed that Sir Tharia did withstand all her importunities regarding his property. By getting a strong prejudice with regared to the last codicil, and taking an exaggerated and backward view with reference to the other codicils, the learned judge had arrived at a finding upon the codicils which could not be sustained upon the English authorites, which the learned counsel cited. The testator's own latters, which had been put in by the other side, showed that there was no worrying of the testator by his wife, as existed in one of the English cases. The testator said he would not do what she wanted him to do. They found that, notwithstanding his physical infirmity and incapacity, the testator's mind was as clear as a bell. The codicils had been attacked on the ground of probabilities and possibilities, and had been rejected on no real, substantial evidence whatever. There was not enough before the court to support the issue, the burden of proof with regard to which lay upon the caveator, and which he had not discharged. Examining the evidence chronologically as the learned counsel had done, he said the court would find that the arguments against the genuineness of the codicils dwindled down to very small proportions, and that which remained was answered by the letters of the testator himself.

The learned counsel had not finished his address when the court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on Thursday last, it was resolved to submit a representation to the Supreme Government on the subject of the deficit in the coming Budget, stating that the deficit in the first instance should be met by a reasonable curtailment of the military expenditure, which has mounted to appalling proportions since 1886-87. The Army Service charges, in the opinion of the council, are at the real root of the financial embarrassment, and as the forward policy regulates this expenditure, it is desirable to reverse or modify that policy. The burden of Home Charges *pari passu* need also to be reduced, so as to relieve the heavy loss now incurred on account of exchange. The council is strongly against any duties in import or export, believing that the free trade principles long since recognised, are the best in the interests of the country. Should, however, the Government contemplate duties, the council is of opinion they should be on finer classes of yarns and piece-goods. It would be mischievous in the interests of the industrial development of this country as much as of the ryots to have any duty on metal and mill machinery. The council is of opinion that indirect taxation is to be preferred to income-tax. But if there is to be any modification of that tax, then, it should advise that the taxable minimum should be raised to Rs. 1,200, instead of Rs. 500, as at present.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE following is the draw for this competition:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	Final
A J Brooks vs P F Fischer			
W Reid, Jun vs J G Greig			
J C G Bowen bye			
W C Symes bye			

1st Round to be played by 27th February.
2nd Round to be played by 1st March.
Final to be played on 3rd March.

RUMOURS were rife in Bombay yesterday and the day before of a riot having occurred in a village near Karjat. Different versions of the occurrence were being spread, but the statement is now discredited, as no information of a definite character has as yet been received.

WE are glad to hear from Suez that Mr. E. T. Lloyd, C. S., had reached there quite restored from the breakdown in health which sent him home—the result of exposure and hardship in the hunt after the dacoits in Etah and Budaon.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The marionettes of the Petit Theatre of the Passage Vivienne have played their last farce. The house, at their farewell matinee represention yesterday afternoon, was filled to overflowing, and the audience applauded enthusiastically every point the puppets made. They have ceased to act because they did not draw a public large enough to pay. One wonders that they did not. Italy could not have furnished a more spirited set of marionette players. Their wire-puller, M. Signoret, engaged some of the first writers of the day to furnish him with comedies and fanciful drama. They recited specially-written dialogues by Bouchor, Richepin, Jean Blaize, Felix Rabbe, and Raoul Ponchon. They started with "The Tempest," adapted to a puppet-show by Bouchor, and had a great success with his "Tobie" his "Devotion de St. Cecile," and a Christmas piece "Noel." I think they missed success because they did not take up current topic. Lemercier Neuville gave his drawing-room public Thiers, Gambetta MacMahon, the late Bishop of Orleans, and the latest scandal; but as he only set up his show in private houses, he was not under the eye of the Censure. M. Signoret had not the same liberty, and the paying public does not care for the poets he employed, except when their dramatic works are seasoned with spectacular effects and acted by attractive players of both sexes.

THE VICEROY AND THE MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

REPLYING at Calcutta, on Tuesday, to an address from the Central Mahomedan National Association, the Viceroy, said:—Gentlemen I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting with the members of your Association. I cannot profess that I am perfectly informed as to the nature of your constitution, but I judge from the number of the branches enumerated in your address that you have established connections, and desire to influence opinion, in all parts of India. May I say to you, as one who knows something of this kind of work, that your experience will be very different indeed from mine, if you do not encounter difficulties and perhaps meet with disappointments. No task, in my opinion, is more difficult, and no task is more responsible, than that of speaking in the name of many persons, or of numerous bodies of persons, many of whom one cannot possibly have seen or have had opportunities of conference with. Such a task calls for qualities of the highest order—for the quality of discretion, for the quality of moderation, above all for the quality of selfrepression, if you desire to focus the sustained and deliberate judgment of the community which you wish to represent, and to impress that fact upon those who hear you. Excuse me, Gentleman, for these recollections, which are suggested to me by experiences of my own in former days, but which are connected with the first observation which, I assure you, suggested itself to me on hearing your address, that there was not anything in it which, for my part, I could possibly object to. You have directed my attention to various subjects which are of interest to the community you represent. I am entitled to assume that, exercising the responsibility of which I have spoken, you have embodied the deliberate opinion of your Association and its branches, and that being so, I have only to thank you for bringing these subjects under my notice. Gentlemen it is the duty—I should say the first duty—of the representative of a Government such as this, to receive, and to gratefully receive, the well-matured and moderate statements of opinion which may come to him on the subject of the—well I would rather not call them grievances, but of the facts and circumstances which bear hardly on any class or section of the people whose affairs it is called upon to administer. But, Gentlemen, I think you have done something more than this in the address which has been read. You have recognised the fact that the path of the Government of India is not altogether free from difficulties which will tax to the uttermost our energies to overcome them. In coming to me with this frank acknowledgment, you disarm any criticism if I had desired to offer it. You express the hope that my "solicitude for the welfare of our co-religionists will strengthen our hands in ameliorating their condition." I can, under the circumstances, have no hesitation in assuring you of my fullest sympathy, when you, on your part, recognise so completely the limitations which stern facts impose upon my powers; and let me say that they are limitations which will be best overcome by mutual confidence and co-operation. Gentlemen, I wish simply to return to you my very best thanks for the good wishes which you have expressed regarding myself personally. I can assure you that no effort of mine will be wanting to justify them, by, in the first place, endeavouring to appreciate the wants of the people, and to deal with them in that just and sympathetic spirit which, as you have said, I am, by my ancestry, bound to follow.

SIR FORBES ADAM ON THE EXCHANGE DIFFICULTY.

THE *Times*, in its latest survey of Indian affairs, refers to a communication on the silver question addressed to it by Sir Forbes Adam, which is best summarised in the writer's own words:—

What, he asks, are the reasons of the failure of the attempt to establish an artificial rate of exchange? First, the Indian mints were closed in the middle of the dullest export seasons. Scond, they were closed just after a long strike in Lancashire had so decreased shipments from January to June 1893, that stocks of cotton goods both at the Indian ports and in the interior were reduced to a point below any recent record. The stocks had to be replenished, and were steadily filled up from July 1893 till now. Third, the Government under-estimated the effect of the closing of the mints on the balance of Indian trade. Of this balance about 40 per cent was derived from India's trade with silver-using countries, particularly China, and that trade was dislocated and seriously 'injured. To put an import duty on silver would have intensified this loss even had a duty been defensible on economic grounds. Fourth, the Government did not realise that silver would still flow in large quantities to India, to be coined by the native mints, or to be made into ornaments and exchanged for hoarded rupees. Fifth, nor did it realise that it would itself have to keep buying rupee paper in India with rupees accumulating in its treasuries, owing to its inability to sell its Council bills at the rate fixed. It thus prevented the fall in the price of rupee securities in India which usually accompanies the advance of the bankrates in January, while rupee paper in London declined in sympathy with the exchange. The banks accordingly found it profitable to buy rupee paper in London, and to sell it in India, as a means of remittance in preference to Council bills.

The busy produce season will shortly recommence in the Indian markets. From March to June exports must increase, and they will be stimulated by the fall in exchange. On the other hand, the fall in exchange will tend to check imports into India. It may therefore be expected that Government will be able to sell its Council bills freely from February onwards. But at the end of June the India Office will still have a large balance unsold, and a *de facto* permanent addition to the gold debt of India must result. If, as seems probable concludes Sir Forbes Adam, the year 1894-5 repeats the experience of 1893-4, although in a less marked degree, "then there is nothing for it but to reopen the mints and to confess that a huge mistake has been made." The only salvation, according to one school of logical economists, lies in bimetallism; according to the opposite but equally logical school of economists in an advance in the price of silver.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·965	W S W	2	76·1	56·1	53	...	4·12	+1·91
Agra	29·975	N W	3	81·6	51·4	58	...	2·13	+1·27
Cawnpore	29·975	W N W	3	81·4	49·5	71	...	1·70	...
Allahabad	29·951	E S E	2	81·7	55·4	78	...	3·81	+2·15
Jhansi	29·992	Calm	1	83·5	56·7	46	..	4·19	+3·16
Jacobabad	29·937	Calm	4	86·0	50·0	72	...	1·22	+0·60
Karachi	29·955	N E	3	84·5	54·5	81	...	4·28	+3·26
Jeypore	30·005	Calm	2	82·5	51·2	61	...	4·00	+2·99
Ajmere	30·007	Calm	2	81·4	47·8	58	...	2·43	+1·51
Deesa	29·968	N N E	7	92·3	56·6	37	...	2·20	+1·78
Ahmedabad	29·992	N	3	92·7	62·6	47	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	29·980	S	6	89·4	59·0	40	...	0·27	+0·06
Rajkot	29·988	Calm	5	91·9	57·9	56	...	1·54	+1·08
Veraval	29·969	N N E	4	86·6	64·8	50	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·004	Calm	4	82·8	53·8	50	...	2·41	+1·67
Indore	30·017	Calm	3	84·5	53·6	69	...	2·79	+1·85
Saugor	30·013	N E	2	83·8	55·3	55	...	3·72	+1·31
Jubbulpore	29·982	Calm	3	84·1	55·9	55	...	2·74	+0·61
Hoshangabad	29·934	Calm	3	86·8	58·3	53	...	5·89	+4·22
Khandwa	29·987	N E	5	91·7	61·6	40	..	0·80	—0·55
Raipur	29·972	Calm	3	90·3	64·2	84	0·13	0·77	—0·71
Nagpur	29·976	N E	7	91·3	64·1	54	...	3·08	+0·87
Amraoti	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
Akola	29·963	Calm	4	94·4	50·5	44	...	2·62	+0·02
Surat	29·973	N N W	F	93·2	61·0	59	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·992	W N W	7	91·9	58·4	64	..	1·31	—0·12
Bombay	29·982	E N E	6	83·4	72·6	88	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·006	Calm	8	94·0	55·9	55	...	2·44	+0·74
Aurangabad	29·986	E N E	3	91·8	59·7	43	...	4·01	...
Sholapur	29·958	N W	5	95·2	64·1	50	...	0·28	—1·51
Ratnagiri	29·930	N E	5	85·4	69·9	79	...	0·21	—0·63
Belgaum	29·975	Calm	?	89·3	58·9	48	...	5·46	+3·46
Goa	29·988	N	12	81·1	73·4	81	...	4·07	...
Karwar	29·963	N E	4	84·2	69·6	92	...	2·78	—0·35
Mangalore	29·961	E N E	4	85·8	72·9	76	...	3·61	—0·17
Calicut	29·919	N E	10	87·3	73·5	75	...	7·18	—0·33
Cochin	29·941	N E	M	91·3	76·7	77	...	6·99	—3·57
Bangalore	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Secunderabad	29·960	Calm	3	93·2	65·9	67	...	3·82	+1·61
Musuliptm.	30·004	S S E	1	85·6	68·1	85	...	17·93	+9·39
Bellary	29·933	W	2	94·5	69·9	59	...	1·26	—1·20
Cuddapah	29·963	S E	...	94·1	71·6	68	...	9·03	+2·04
Madras	29·973	W	10	85·7	75·2	80	..	23·44	—0·95
Coimbatore	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·978	Calm	1	93·5	71·4	78	...	14·35	+4·57
Negapatam	29·960	N W	15	86·4	70·7	86	...	43·78	+11·07
Colombo	29·950	E S E	7	90·5	72·5	59	...	25·66	+0·16
Aden	29·994	N E	2	81·3	75·4	77	...	0·20	—0·23

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and at Deesa, Neemuch, Calicut, Secunderabad and Bellary, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karachi. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are unimportant. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Akola, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the lowest 48° at Ajmere. Humidity changes show a rise in several places and the skies are partially clouded at Delhi, Bombay, Raipur, Musulipatam, Madras and Negapatam. Light rain has fallen at Raipur. Abnormals indicate unsettled weather conditions to the west-north-westwards of Sind and to the east-north-eastwards of Raipur where scattered showers are probable. Pressure is much below the normal over nearly the whole country and the weather is in rather an unsettled condition.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 1-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE fifty-seventh report of the court of Directors was presented and adopted by the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of Shareholders, held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 17th February, as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1893.

The net profits for that period, including $119,280·16, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $1,236,401·94.

The Directors recommend the transfer of $300,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the reserve fund, which fund will then stand at $4,200,000. They also recommend writing off Bank Premises account the sum of $100,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $826,401·94 out of which the Directors recommend a dividend of one pound per share, which will absorb $355,555·55.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2/3, the rate of the day, amounts to $355,555·56.

The balance $115,290·83 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. C J Holliday has been appointed Chairman for the year 1894, and Mr. J S Moses Deputy-Chairman.

Mr. J S Moses, Mr Carl Jantzen and Mr. Julius Kramer retire in rotation and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. R M Gray has been invited to join the Board; al these appointments require to be confirmed at this meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr F Henderson, Mr A G Wood and Mr S G Bird, who offer themselves for re-election.

H. HOPPIUS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1894.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st December, 1893.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		$ 10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		3,900,000.00
Marine Insurance Account		250,000.00
Notes in Circulation		9,761,110.76
Deposits. { Silver	$59,313,396 41	
{ Sterling £3,415,992.2.5	—30,361,274.49	89,707,680.81
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		19,138,992.09
Profit and Loss Account		1,236,401.94
		$133,994,185.60

ASSETS.

Cash		$ 18,014,254.50
Bullion in Hand and in Transit		3,714,347.91
Investments, viz.:— £100,000 0 0 2¾ % Consols. £150,000 0 0 3 % Indian Govt. Sterling Loan. The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	$ 1,900,000.00	
£597,540 0 0 Consols and other Sterling Securities	5,311,466.67	
		7,211,466.67
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		40,628,957.64
Bills Receivable		63,033,526.29
Bank Premises		1,232,538.95
Dead Stock		161,093.64
		$133,994,185.60

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

31st December, 1893.

Dr.

To Amounts written of:—		
Remuneration to Directors	$ 10,000.00	
„ Dividend Account:— £1 per Share on 80,000 Shares=£80,000 @ 4-6	355,555.55	
„ Dividend Adjustment Account:— Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2/3, the rate of the day	355,555.56	
„ Transfer to Reserve Fund	300,000.00	
„ Transfer to Bank Premises Account	100,000.00	
„ Balance carried forward to next half-year	115,290.83	
	$ 1,236,401.94	

Cr.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1893	$ 119,280.16	
„ Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1893, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	1,117,121.78	
		$ 1,236,401.94
		$ 1,236,401.94

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance	$ 4,200,000.00
	$ 4,200,000.00
By Balance, 30th June, 1893	$ 3,900,000.00
„ Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	300,000.00
	$ 4,200,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
H. HUNTER, Chief Accountant.
H. HOPPIUS,
CHAS. J. HOLLIDAY, } Directors.
J. S. MOSES,

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. HENDERSON,
A. G. WOOD, } Auditors.
S. G. BIRD,

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1894.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS.

A PASSENGER by the steamer Imperatrix writes to us:—"Sir, you have more than once given such encouraging and favourable accounts of the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, that it would be a mere waste of time to dilate on the last voyage of the Imperatrix from Trieste. Although the steamer was not quite full, every arrangement which could add to the comfort and happiness of the passengers had been made. We fared most sumptuously all throughout the voyage, at the end of which Colonel Peart, Commanding Bhopal Battalion, proposed the Commander, G. Nicolich's, health in a very appropriate speech, setting forth all the advantages he had derived from his voyage, the fourteenth to India, by a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd after giving a trial to all the other liners. The fact which struck most of us forcibly was the remarkable manner in which Captain G. Nicolich treated his passengers. His courtesy, kindness, and attention were evenly distributed to all alike, not even some Danish boarhounds excepted. The administration of the Austrian Lloyd ought to be congratulated on the choice of such an experienced commander as Captain G. Nicolich, who speaks English and French admirably, and was such a favourite of the English ladies on board. If the popularity he has achieved could be brought to the notice of the public through your columns I have no doubt you will be doing the present commander of the Imperatrix and the Austrian Lloyd a good turn, as your doing so might induce the company on permanently retaining him on the Bombay-Trieste line.

The following is the text of Colonel Peart's speech:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—In rising to propose the toast of the evening, I have much pleasure in adverting to the pleasant voyage we have now nearly concluded. This is my fourteenth voyage between Europe and India, and I can assure you I have never before travelled with such comfort; I have never been in a ship so free from disagreeable smells with such commodious and airy cabins, and with such a well found table. These comforts would have made us well contented, but crowned by the affability of the captain and his officers have made us happy. I am sure you will all heartily join me in thanking Captain Nicolich and his officers for their courtesy and kind attention, and I have much pleasure in proposing the health of Captain Nicolich and his officers."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GYMKHANA AT PAREL.

THE following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held at Parel on Saturday, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m.:—

1ST EVENT.—Tent-pegging; half sections. Horses or ponies. Points for pace and style.

2ND EVENT.—Affinity Lloyd Lindsay. Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break two bottles with rifles, remount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

3RD EVENT.—Ladies' Nomination Pony Scurry.—About three furlongs. For all galloways, 13-3 and under who have never won a race of value of Rs. 45 or over, or started for a race of value Rs. 200 or over. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies. One lady not to nominate more than one pony.

4TH EVENT.—Ladies Trotting Race. Round the course. Horses or ponies.

1. All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, before 6 p.m., Thursday, 1st March.
2. For Event No. 2 competitors are requested to provide their own rifles if possible.

C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

People are accustomed to speak of the New English Dictionary as a great undertaking, but probably few realise the amount of anxious labour involved in it. A correspondent of the *World*, who has been interviewing Dr. Murray, gives some curious facts on this subject. Dr. Murray's helpers had systematically read one hundred thousand books, in order to cull leading words, and the mere weight of the slips prepared by them is four and-a-half tons. Certain common words, such as "come," "cast," "call," are used in as many as eighty or more different senses, and it takes the learned editor sometimes three or four days merely to arrange the different meanings of a word. As lexicographers are well aware, bogus words creep into nearly every dictionary, and one has to have a watchful eye to keep them out. One helper contributed the mysterious word "brean," from an article by Mr. R. L. Stevenson. It turned out to be a hitherto unobserved misprint for "ocean." Notwithstanding the gigantic character of the work, Dr. Murray hopes to see it completed before the end of the century, that is, in less than seven years from the present time.

A RELIGIOUS riot has taken place at Nantes. Some Catholic youths were passing through a fair when they caught sight of a booth labelled "Sanctum Sanctorum." The showman was dressed in the rough robes and cowl of a Capuchin monk, and professed to show inside several relics or curiosities, including the apple which tempted Eve and the whale which swallowed Jonah. The youths, who were about 200 strong, called on the profane Barnum to desist from his mockeries, but he only redoubled his patter and directed more attention to his show. A neighbouring orange merchant had to bear the consequences of all this for his stand was pillaged by the Catholics, who pelted the showman with fruit until he had to retreat inside what he had really to use as a sanctuary for his own protection. The police then came up and charged the rioters, who wanted to wreak more effective vengeance on the insulter of religion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.
Airey, Major, N S Wales returning to Sydney, from Lucknow.
FEBRUARY 22.
Babington, Capt, Bo. R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bicknell, Capt, Bo. R A on duty, from Kirkee.
FEBRUARY 23.
Bellhouse, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Stuart, Capt, Bo. R A, on duty, from Poona.
Cspendale, Capt Bengal, 8th Cavy, on leave, from Allahabad.
DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.
Dudgon, 2nd Lt, Bo. 1st Lanster Regt, off leave, to Poona.
Alexander, Col, M, R A, on duty, to Cannanore.
Mayne, Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, off leave, to Bangalore.
Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, from leave, to Poona.
Airey, Major, N S Wales, to Sydney.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th February, 1894.
DEFENCE REHEARSAL.

1. This day, (Saturday)—1st parade at 6-45 a.m., at both Head-quarters. Chota hazri will be provided. Breakfast will be provided at Malabar Subsidiary Fort and at Mahaluxmi Fort at 12 noon, and dinner at the same places as well as at Colaba North Fort at 7 p.m. sharp.

Second parade at both Head-quarters at 2 p.m. Every available man to be present. All travelling expenses necessarily incurred will be defrayed by the Corps.

All members who cannot attend at the hours of parade should report themselves at their Head-quarters where they will receive instructions as to which Fort to proceed to.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted as follows:—No. 402 Gunner F. A. Curtis to No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Company, dated the 22nd instant. No. 403. Gunner W. H. Cole to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company, dated the 23rd instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th February, 1894.

The Regiment will parade outside Dadur Station (B B and CIR) at 6-30 a.m. to-day (Saturday) the 24th instant. Khaki Uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who cannot attend in the morning, are directed to fall in at 3 p.m. this afternoon at Dadur Station (B B and C I R). 40 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Officer's Commanding Companies are directed to examine the rifles and pouches before and after the ammunition has been issued.

Instructors will be at the following stations to pay Railway fares viz:—

The Train leaves Colaba, at 6 a.m. (Bombay time); Church Gate, at 6-8 a.m.; Marine Lines, at 6-12 a.m.; Charni Road, at 6-18 a.m.; Grant Road, at 6-30 a.m.; Mahaluxmi, at 6-37 a.m.; Parel, at 6-43 a.m.; and Elphinstone Road, at 6-48 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT FEBRUARY, 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Tours in C.—Hymns 249, 94 and 184.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 22, 537 and 91. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Parade Service and Sermon.—Hymns 291, 108 and 184.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 108 279 and 269.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); and Sermon. Anthem "Theer is a Green Hill far away" (Gounod).—Hymns 490, 85 and 94.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Arts.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 237, 169 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Special Lenten Sermon.—Hymns 283, 271 and 28.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral): Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral): with Instruction.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. C. H. Walker. Alms for choir expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 132, 147 and 144.
4-30 p.m.—Service for young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 172, 332 and 157.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 255, 333, (Te Deum) 32. Psalm 25 (Tune Selma.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHUCH.
(Colaba, Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, Victoria Garden.)
9-30 am. and 6 p.m.
(Byculla, Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 106, tune 160.
Hys. 94, 1st tune; 126 1st tune; 310.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Rocabill in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY & MARCH, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Feb.	27th,	5h. 19·5m. p.m.
New Moon	March	7th,	7h. 9·8m. p.m.
First Quarter	„	14th,	11h. 19·4m. p.m.
Full Moon	„	21st,	7h. 2·5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„	29th,	1h. 18·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 24	Bombay Races—Fourth Day. B. V. A. Wheal Cup Competition, Mahaluxmee Fort. Byculla Club: Ladies' Tiffin. Half-yearly General Meeting Byculla Club, 6 p.m. Rehearsal of the Harbour Defences, 8 a.m. Evening Party at Mr. Hajee Zenal Abadeen's, Nesbit Lane. Bombay Art Exhibition. Harmston's Circus. Stanley Opera Company. Departure of English mail per s. s. Rome. English mail expected per s. s. Clyde.*	6 23	6 4	1 52m 2 31a	7 58m 8 6a
Sun. 25	3rd Sunday in Lent. Bombay Foxhounds, Parloe. Departure of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, by Sea.	6 23	6 4	2 21m 3 9a	8 31m 8 43a
Mon. 26	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Royal Yacht Club Dance. Harmston's Circus.	6 22	6 5	2 49m 3 49a	9 6m 9 24a
Tues. 27	Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m. Harmston's Circus.	6 21	6 5	3 15m 4 44a	9 45m 10 12a
Wed. 28	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay United S. and W. Co., 3 p.m. Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Foxhounds Santa Cruz. Annual Meeting, Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m. Harmston's Circus.	6 21	6 5	3 36m 6 10a	10 39m —
March. Thur. 1	Execution, County Jail, 7 a.m. Harmston's Circus.	6 20	6 5	4 16m 9 8a	0 9m 11 52m
Fri. 2	Prize Distribution, Victoria Jubilee. Technical Institute, (by Lord Harris), 5-30 p.m. Harmston's Circus. The Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	6 19	6 6	6 1m 9 54a	2 34m 1 24a

* Left Aden at noon, on Monday.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

781—Roughton and B—Dame Janbai vs Salla Mahomed Jafferbhai and another—Little, S N and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1-94—J C Cama—Caderbhoy Noorbhoy vs Ramutbai and othersf—V M Pakvasa.
2-94—In person—Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed vs Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyab.
72-93—In person—Koondanbai and another vs Shivjee Dhurmajee and another.
3-94—In person—Aishabai vs Shaik Oosman bin Mahomed Ishaik Alaiker.
76-93—In person—Gangabai vs Wasudeo Ramchundra Rajwadker and another—Khunderao M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

314-93—Little, S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wassudew Sadashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H.
223-93—Edgolow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and K.
560-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vassonjee Nandjee vs Goculdas Madowjee—Little, S N and B.
2-94—Little, S N and B—Goculdas Madowjee vs Vussonjee Nandjee—Bhaishunker and K.

Defended New Long Cause.

591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nauchand and another—Brown and M.
586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas, D and C.
424-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
650-91—Chalk, W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.
457-95—In person (a pauper)—Veljee Jadowjee vs Jetha Kallianjee and another—In person.
377-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregrosa and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne G and S.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Enoch, 2,745 tons, Captain G Mundle, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain F Thurston, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Clam Line s-s. Clan Gordon, 1,343 tons, Commander W. H. Redgway cleared yesterday for Gopalpore in ballast.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Azamor, 3,004 tons, Captain P Gibson, sailed yesterday, for China &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Commander C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, (10th Feb.) with a cargo of timber and 4 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd Feb.) with a general cargo and Mr Nori and Mr Kunhi Rohman Memon as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Commander J Skinner, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Busreh (10th Feb.) via Karachi with a general cargo, 26 cases opium, 20 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Majed, Mr J Harris, Mrs Seabrook, Pessimal Z Samit, Messrs Bhukandas and Chunilal and 59 deck.

THE B. S. S. N. Co's, s.s. Pachumba 544 tons Captain T. E. Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (23rd Feb.) via Kattyawar coast, with a general cargo and 221 deck passengerss. She will sail to-day for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Captain and Mrs. R. C. O Stuart, Captain and Mrs. M. B. Bicknell, Major G. R. Moore, Captain D. M, Bobington, Lieut. L. L. R. Samson, Lieut. Bellhouse, Mr. Harvey and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	Madras	24-2	F Muir &
B	Mikado	2266	Pickering	Hull	26-2	F Muir &
C	Hooseinee	993	Hughes	Red Sea	27-2	B & P S N
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Red Sea	...	B & P S N
F	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	26-2	Glade &
G	Rockabill	1610	Care	Dunkirk	1-3	K Nixon &
H	Azamor	2004	Gibson	China & Japan	23-2	Tata & S
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd &
M	Sutlej	2163	Worcester			P & O
O	Burdon	1961	Edwards	Trieste	28-2	Graham &
P	Lombardy	1571	Tindall	Mauritius	7-3	H C Je

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	512	Ahmed	Magalore	23-2	Shepherd &
Brahmini	523	Budroo	C. Mandvie	24-2	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	24-2	P & O
2	Asia	2322	Laird	Liverpool	2-3	W&A Grah
3	D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	Genoa	8-2	C Barbo
5	Carthage	2153	de Horne	London	10-3	P & O
7	Imperatrix	2336	Nocolich	Trieste	1-3	A L S N
9	Amana	2049	McQuarrie	Marseilles	24-2	K Nixon &
10	Thames	2091	Seaton	China	23-2	P & O
13	Enoch	2787	Mandle	Havre	23-2	K Nixon &
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownugger	23-2	M Vadil
16	Florida	2019	Young	Antwerp	26-2	J Mackintosh

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
Saturday, February 24.

Sutlej	4164-38	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi, Feb 23.
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Feb 2.
	Colaba (s)	Brown	Moulmein, Feb 10.
	I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi, Feb 20.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Ciina (s)	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	St. Enoch (s)	Mundle	Havre.
	Bancoora (s)	Thurston	Galle.
	Azamor (s)	Gibson	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Gordon, Ridgway, for Gopalpore.
„ Pachumba, Gillett, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
„ Mecca, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Lombardy, for Mauritius.
„ D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Nurani, for Cochin and Rangoon.
„ Lanark, for Havre and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
19	Sirdhana s	Black	Bombay, Jan 27.
	Dictator s	Owen	Liverpool, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.—Steamers Coconada, Chelydra, Umzinto, Lawada and Clan Buchanan; and ship Ailsa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.
Rockabill s—5 cases bleaching powder, L Sullemanjee; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
City of Edinburgh s—5 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Clan Gordon s—10 cases confectionery, Lyon and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—2 cases stationery, M H Gunny.
City of Edinburgh s—3 cases cutlery, H A H Hashim.
FROM LONDON.
Loodiana s—20 cases medicine, B Calliarjee; [illegible] cases oilmenstores, 3 cases soap, and 4 cases [illegible], [illegible] jeebhoy Cowasjee; [illegible] confectionery, [illegible] Cullianjee; 10 [illegible]
Carthage s—9 cases [illegible] Cowasjee Dadabhoy; [illegible] Treacher and Co; [illegible] and Co; 37 bales printing [illegible] John Dickinson and Co; [illegible] Kisandas.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—2 cases pencils, H T H Aboo; 10 cases bleaching powder, C Bhogilal; 12 cases glassware, Mahomed Ebrahim; 40 cases glassware, H A C Hajee Tyeb; 4 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee.
Bhopal s—4 hogsheads methylated spirit, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
FROM ANTWERP.
Loodiana s—100 cases glassware, M Caramsee.
Oriental s—50 cases brandy, Rustum Ardaseer.
Ehrenfels s—120 cases candles, and 25 cases writing papers, A H Heptoolabhoy; 10 cases glassware, B Padumsee; 100 cases candles, A Sakerchand; 261 cases candles, S Heptoola.
FROM CHARENTE.
Methley Hall s—15 cases, brandy, D Chothia and Co; 25 cases brandy, B X Furtado and Brothers.
Peninsular s—98 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Carthage s—15 cases provision, Treacher and Co.
Wistow Hall s—95 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.
FROM BOLOGNE.
Carthage s—18 cases provision, Treacher and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Middlesex sp—12,000 cases kerosine oil, B M H Abdool Reman.
Queen of Scots s—20,800 cases petroluem, Ralli Brothers.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—7 cases stationery, A Amiroodin; 21 bales printing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Poseidon s—6 cases glassware, A M Sodder.
FROM VANICE.
Imperator s—12 cases glassbeads, H Karimbhoy.
Maria Volerie s—9 cases glassbeads, A H Karimbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—13 bales wool, D Nagjee; 225 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 2,085 cwts bone meal, Croft and Mody and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 505 cwts myrabollams, Turner Morrison and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Rome s—1 box gold sovereign, (Rs 52,300), The Agra Bank; 1 box gold (Rs 16,000), David Sassoon and Co; 1 box gold sovereigns (43,180) and 4 boxes gold bars (Rs 3,56,220), B Cursetjee; 1 box gold bars, (Rs 22,000), The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; 3 boxes sovereigns (Rs 23,000), and bar gold (Rs. 2,42,500), The National Bank of India; 7 cwts ivory, O Martin and Co; 10 boxes gold bars, (Rs 95,000) and sovereigns (Rs. 1,21,000) The Comptoir National de Escompte.
Carthage s—225 cwts coir yarn, Y G Thunvi.
FOR HULL.
Mikado s—300 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 4002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Chelydra s—500 bales cotton, Lyons and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, V Toolseedas.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—3 bales woolen carpets, Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Arab s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Florida s—330 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,560 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arolus s—100 bales cotton and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 289 cwts gingellyseed; 999 cwts groundnuts, and 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR BREMEN.
Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Kt Commander s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,160 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Rockabill s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Amana s—8 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts, mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.
FOR GEOA.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 4 0 bales cotton, 2,601 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 50 tons old iron, A M Goolam Hoosen; 15,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Burdon s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
FOR VENICE.
Burdon s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 150 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Azamor s—1½ chest opium, Koodeymul; 17 chests opium, J Moolchand; 4½ chests opium, G Gadodio.
FOR HONGKONG.
Azamor s—5 chests opium, T Hakimchand.
FOR KOBE.
Azamor s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 54 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Azamor s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW, ESE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	165

* From midnight to midnight.

IN Paris, the other day, a gentleman and his wife were seen standing outside the Cluny Theatre, angrily disputing and abusing each other. The passers-by had no difficulty in discovering the cause of the quarrel, which was that the wife wanted her husband to take her to see the performance inside the theatre, whilst he, being possibly a smoker, wished to go instead to a music-hall. At length the husband struck the wife, who was just retaliating, when a young man came and reinforced her. Swift as lightning husband and wife coalesced, and gave the rash youth a sound drubbing. The police at length coming up, the worthy couple were taken off to the police-station, and it was there, after all, that they spent their evening, as well as the whole of the same night.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

TRAYS and a Variety of useful and Ornamental Articles in Majolica, richly decorated with Gold, at Low Prices.—R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ART EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors will please send for these Pictures at the Secretariat, between 10 and 5, on MONDAY, 26th and TUESDAY, 27th.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. H. JONES' Valuable Furniture, &c., at the Gas Works, Parel, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 25th inst.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. T. BURKE'S Valuable Furniture, Ice-box, &c., at No. 39, Marine Lines, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—COL. RIDDEL'S BONA-FIDE SALE of Valuable English-made Furniture, rich Crockery and Glassware, Plants, &c., at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. J. SMEATON'S Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Plants, Horse and Brougham, &c., at Chamar Godi, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

ATTENTION of CAPITALISTS is drawn to Full Advertisement for Sale of Warden Road PROPERTIES on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th instants.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. H. LIBERIOS' BONA-FIDE SALE of Furniture, Kapps' Piano, Fish-pond Valuable Japanese Vases, Valuable Dogs, &c., at Colaba Causeway, opposite Tram Stables.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, School of Art Compound. Take the Road leading to the Left after entering the Compound Gate, near the Pottery-Sign Board.

FOR SALE, THOROUGHBRED WALER MARE, 7 years old, by Robinson Crusoe-Bettina, stylish and fast trotter, Broken to Harness, had been driven by Ladies, used to Dog Cart or Brougham, 15½ hands. Can be seen at Harmston's Circus. Apply to CHAS. B. HICKS.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

WANTED, BUYERS of Old Files, Horse Shoes, Cart Tyres, Wire Rods, Spindles, Wire Rope, etc., to send their enquiries to THOMAS W. WARD, Fitzalan Chambers, Sheffield, England.

PIANOFORTE TUNER, WANTED, for the Hills. Must be able to Repair and be Steady. One who can Ride preferred. Apply, stating full particulars as to previous situations, to "TUNER," care of this Paper.

NEW SPRING DRESS FABRICS.—30,000 yards of the Newest COTTON Dress Materials from ans. 3½ to Re. 1-4 per yard. Now on View.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 3, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Private Sitting Rooms for Single Ladies and Gentlemen as well as the Married Couples. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

HOME NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for SALE and immediate supply (from Jan. 1894) a greatly Reduced Prices. Apply to CHARLES and Co. Booksellers and News Agents, Byculla, Bombay; and Park Lane, Secunderabad. List Free.

150° SNOWFLAKE KEROSINE OIL, for SALE. Apply, ABDULA ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHOY and Co., Khoja Moholla, or Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BELLY BACON, on Cut, 13 Annas per lb. Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut, 14 Annas per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

OATS.—Ex. s. s. CLAN GORDON, PRIME SCOTCH OATS, just landed. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, St. Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box. Rs. 5 only. —BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES.—Our prices defy Competition. Rhubarb Tart Fruit, As. 7. Greengage, As. 12. Potted Meat, As. 5. Mixed Pickles, As. 6. Five per cent. charged extra.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL, Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores. Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 83, Meadows Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 18th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crissie, Esq. in charge Tunnels, Collkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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CAIRO, EGYPT.

TRAVELLERS to EUROPE should break their Journey at SUEZ to visit CAIRO.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL offers Travellers every Modern Comfort, Excellent Cuisine, Electric Light, Hydraulic Lifts, Beautiful Gardens. Perfect Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. in INDIA; H. E. GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for testing the sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A., November 15th, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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EGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.

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ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.

CHOICE BULBS.
Largest Stock in India. In Collections, "A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0; "C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5. Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST, As. 2-6.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

WITH the financial factor in Export transactions as uncertain as ever, and in the absence of encouragement from the consuming markets of our principal Produce staples, business has continued to drag during the past week; and though, in Cotton, a fair amount has been done on the whole, purchases have latterly been almost entirely confined to local spinners, and prices have declined daily in sympathy with Liverpool and New York; while Wheat and Seeds have remained to a great extent neglected by shippers. Rates of Exchange after hardening a little became weaker again, and closed this evening 1-32d. lower for Bank Bills, and 1-16d. for Private Paper than our last weekly quotation. There has been a good deal of movement in Government Paper, resulting eventually in an advance of 5-8 per cent. in Fours. Money continues very scarce. Freights close weak at a decline of 2s. 6d. to 2s. per ton for February shipment, 1s. 6d. to 1s. for March, and about 6d. for April-June shipment. Prices of Imports continue to show a hardening tendency in presence of the fall in Exhange; but little actual advance in rates has been established this week, while business has been upon a moderate scale.

MONEY.—The further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday in view of the daily increasing stringency of Money had the intended effect in checking the efflux from the Bank's coffers, and the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 10¼ lakhs, at 141 lakhs, compared with an addition of 18¼ lakhs in the week covered by the previous Statement. The Return showed a considerable increase in Private Deposits, but, on the other hand, the increase in Loans had been much greater than for some time past, and that in Bills Discounted less, the total falling off in trade requirements having been 5¾ lakhs, against 8½ lakhs in the week preceding, the further increase in the Cash Balance having been accounted for by the realization of Government Securities, and some addition to Public Deposits at the Bank's Head Office and Branches. Money remains very tight in the open market; but the directors of the Bank of Bombay have not deemed it necessary (in view probably of the continued slackness in the export trade) to make any further change in rates this week, and the minimum remains at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday with a steady feeling, at 1s. 1 5/8 to 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32 to 11-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat throughout the day; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which however, few ready Bills offered; but a fair amount was done for March delivery, at 1s. 1 3/4d; for April, at 1s. 1 11-16d.; and for May, at 1s. 1 5/8d. On Monday rates opened at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 11-16d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and about 1-16d. per month lower both ways. A fair forward business was reported in Credits on this basis; and a little Bank Telegraphic for June transfer at 1s. 1 13-32d. The business that passed to-day, however, was very limited. Gold was offering a little more freely—the result of the stringency of money in the bazaar; and the price of Silver was reported to be lower for the same reason. The market opened quiet on Tuesday at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1 21-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with, however, again a very limited amount of fresh bills making, though a few ready were done at 1s. 1 13-16d. and the market closed steady. There was a quiet feeling at opening on Wednesday at 1s. 1⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 1 9-16 to ⅝d. for March, 1s. 1 7-16d. for April, and 1s. 1 3-8d. for May, at which there was little enquiry from Merchants or from the Bazaar; but business was reported between Banks, for May and June Transfer, at 1s. 1 7-16d. and 1s. 1 3/8d., respectively, forward rates then receding 1-16d. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 1 13-16d. ready; 1s 1¾d. after the past mail in March; 1s. 1 11-16d. April, and 1s. 1 5-8d. May, at which a little business was reported; but, at the close, rates were slightly easier. Yesterday the market opened at 1s. 1 9-16d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1 19-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining steady thereat, with little enquiry throughout the day. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed for all deliveries for cash, at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits to 1s. 1 17-32d. to ½d. for May delivery, rates at closing having been slightly firmer. To-day, rates have ruled quiet but steady throughout the day, the same as yesterday, the only difference being ready Bank Demand was reported 1s. 1 19-32d. for March, and for April, at 1s. 13-32d.; but the legitimate enquiry for Bank Paper is now very limited for any delivery, and likely to remain so apparently, fresh Import business being practically at a standstill. A moderate amount of ready and forward Merchants' Bills are reported placed ready and forward, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 9-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. 4	do.	1s. 1 11-16d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 1 ¾d.
Credits 3	do.	1s. 1 ¾d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight		1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Francs 3	do.	1·44⅞.
Do. 6	do.	1·45⅛.

Notwithstanding the cheap Council Bills with which the Secretary of State has been supplying the market, Money remains as scarce as ever, as evidenced by "extras" having been applied for at an enhanced price.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 101¼ for Fours, both for Money and Account; but rates soon advanced to 102 and 101 7/8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed; 3½ per Cents having been quoted at 99. On Monday the market opened at 101 11-16 for Fours, for Money and Account; but the rate soon gave way 1-16 per cent.; and at the close 101⅝ was quoted. 99 nominal, was still quoted for 3½ per Cents. Fours were weak on Tuesday; and early business passed at 101 5-16, and later at 101 1-16. Afterwards the market rallied, and closed firm at 101 3-16 for Fours, and 99 for 3½ per Cents. On Wednesday the market opened at 101½ for Fours both for Cash and the coming settlement; but thereafter rates advanced in a strong market to 101 11-16 in both positions; closing, however, after some reaction, at 101⅝, For 3½ per Cents 99 remained the quotation. Yesterday, Fours were first quoted at 101¾ both for Money and Account; but rates advanced quickly to 102⅛ in both positions, and left off at 102¼, with a steady feeling in the market 3½ per Cents were still quoted at 99, but nominal to a great extent. This morning the market opened weak for Fours, and early business passed at 101 7/8, and later 101 9-16. In the afternoon, however, the rate rallied and touched 101 15-16 for the settlement; but was lower again at the close at 101 11-16 for Money and Account; with 99, nominal, quoted for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 2 per cent. higher at 118. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 102.

SHARES have been a stagnant market throughout the week, on all lines; and, in the absence of any business to test them prices generally are quoted as before, the only changes in our list this evening, compared with last Friday's quotations, being a decline of Rs. 21½ in Manockji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 17½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Leopold; and an advance of Rs. 80 in Goolburga.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The fall in Exchange has caused Bazaar dealers in *Staple Grey Goods* to advance their pretensions with the view of establishing an equivalent rise in prices; but the up-country buyers continue to be very slow operators, and little actual improvement has been attained. Stocks, however, remain about the same as before, and rates are hardening.

Bleached Dyed Turkey Red and *Printed Goods* are in the same position, transactions during the week having been on a moderate scale.

Locally made Goods have been in moderate request at current rates. The clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been 3,900 packages; and of *Local* about 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—The enquiry of *Imported Twist* during the week has been limited, and transactions have been small; but the tone of the market has been steady, and quotations are all unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday aggregated 9,000 bales; Exchange having been taken at Rs. 181¼—a very heavy fall indeed. China buyers, however, looking to the large sales are anxious buyers; but as Spinners are not disposed to enter into future delivery transactions on a large scale, only a moderate business has transpired. As there is a rumour of the possibility of a duty being imposed on the production of every spindle spinners refuse to sell ahead. The sales for the week are put down at about 5,000 bales, and the market closed steady, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4¼ to 4 5/8	per lb.
"	... " 8s	"	4 5/8 ... 4¾	"
"	... " 10s	"	4¾ ... 5¼	"
"	... " 12s	"	4 7/8 ... 5¼	"
"	... " 16s	"	5 5/8 ... 6	"
"	... " 20s	"	5¾ ... 6¼	"
"	... " 24s	"	6¼ ... 6 5/8	"
"	... " 30s	"	6¾ ... 7¼	"
"	... " 40s	"	8 ... 8¼	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Copper*, at an advance of four annas per cwt., in a strong market. *Yellow Metal* has advanced to the same extent, transactions, however, having been only moderate. *Iron* has also been in moderate request at an advance of eight annas per cwt. in a firm market.

COAL.—This market is steady. Business has been done this week in Powells Duffryn at Rs. 19 per ton per Lanark (s); and in Nixon's Navigation Castle Garth, (s) in harbour at Rs. 18¼ per ton. Davison's West Hartley for March-April shipment has been quoted at Rs. 15¼ per ton; and Powells January-February, February-March, and March-April is quoted at Rs. 17¼, Rs. 17¼, and Rs. 17¼ per ton, respectively, and Davison's in the same position at Rs. 16, 3/4, Rs. 15¼, and Rs. 15¼, respectively. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do. Rs. 17 per ton ready; Rs. 16¾ forward.	
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn Rs. 19 per ton ready, Rs. 17¾ forward.	

EXPORTS.

COTTON partially advanced in value for a couple of days after last mail left, and a moderate business was done in a firm market by exporters; but local consumers took next to nothing. Since then, however, the position has been reversed, and while shippers have been almost entirely absent from the market the Mills have done a considerable business, while prices have declined, generally or partially, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy daily, and the feeling has become quiet, in sympathy with the renewed downward movement in Liverpool and New York. Transactions for exporter's account during the week sum up about 5,000 bales made up of contracts for Oomra and Bombay-pressed Dhollera, for March delivery, and purchases of ready new Bengal, Oomra description and Mowa, while the Mills have taken about 9,00s bales of ready new Oomra-kinds, Broach, Bengal and Mowa, and old Oomras, Dholleras, Dharwal, and Compta. This evening the market closed dull, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per candy lower than on last Friday.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop this week have been 63,000 bales, compared with 51,450 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 39,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in this season's arrivals of new Cotton over those of last year for the samo time now stands at 91,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy. Rs.	C. & F.
Bengal Fine	(February)	"	185—3 9-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	"	159—2 27-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	149—2 11-16d.
Belatee, Fine	"	"	181—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	176—3⅛d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	"	174—3 3-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	168—3d.
Oomras F. Good	"	"	185—3 11-32d.
Do. Good.	"	"	182—3 7-32d.
Broach, Fine, March		"	225—3 31-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	218—3¾d.
Dhollera, Fine, March-April		"	203—3 21-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	"	196—3¼d.
Do. Good	"	"	188—3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May		"	203—3-19-32d.
Westerns	" "	"	191—3 7-16d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	148,000	147,600
Berar	167,000	122,900
Barsi and Nogger	29,700	34,100
Bengal	146,600	116,600
Hingunghat	2,500	7,200
Persia and Sind	12,500	12,400
Dhollera	30,000	10,200
Broach	8,200	2,000
Total	544,500	453,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the week	61,396	40,053	52,990
From 1st January to 22nd Feb.	416,959	311,059	291,418
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	30,557	7,270	14,182
From 1st January to 22nd Feb.	163,138	122,705	81,788
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bale
For the Week	724	4,131	7,572
From 1st January to 22nd Feb.	11,686	24,339	25,06

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by exporters throughout the week, the tone of the market having been very quiet, and prices without movement. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	15	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	11	0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	6	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	1	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	7	0	"

SEEDS.—A moderate export business was reported in this market for a day or two after the date of our last report, though at some decline in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but, meantime, the demand from shippers has become more restricted, and transactions have been upon a small scale in a quiet market; no further change in prices, however, having taken place. We quote at closing:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4-6 to Rs. 7-6-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-12-0 to " 6-14-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-5-0 to " 6-7-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-13-0 to " 5-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 43-0-0 to " 44-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to " 41-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	76,791	97,149	119,179
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	613,785	695,495	832,186
Linseed for the Week	265,549	104,120	104,888
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	713,029	239,997	302,828
Rapeseed for the Week	60,556	25,747	6,267
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	268,203	147,002	18,094
Gingellyseed for the Week	56,020	87,297	61,335
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	452,912	482,907	510,056

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	35,934	91,423	139,094
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	562,906	671,501	1,305,898
Linseed for the Week	65,649	6,16)	39,156
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	354,637	183,357	237,948
Rapeseed for the Week	20,517	13,238	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	192,511	208,622	7,016
Gingellyseed for the Week	68,553	37,811	18,014
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd February	364,729	409,717	264,029

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English Mails of the 16th February, left here, at 4 p.m. to-day.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 23.

H. M. S. Brisk sailed for Andamans.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 5/3
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 3/8
Bar Silver	28 3/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £29,700,000, increase, £700,000; public deposits, £9,500,000; increase, £1,400,000; other deposits, £27,900,000; increase, £100,000; other securities, £24,100,000; increase, £,500,000; notes and gold, £22,600,000; increase, £1,300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 60 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Vi Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd February, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	3	43 p.m.	17	51
Teheran	23	2	5 p.m.	...	56
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 23rd February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	40	...	6
" Madras	3	2	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 22.

10 p.m.	76·1
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.	
8 a.m.	73·1
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	81·4
6 p.m.	81·9

THE ORIGIN OF [illegible] CARPETS IN THE EAST.

ON Saturday next, (March 3rd, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will publish the first part of a Monograph on this subject, written by Sir George Birdwood for a Work entitled "Oriental Carpets," now in the Press to be published in German, French, English, and Italian, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, with a view to improve the Art of Carpet Manufacture in Europe.

This splendid work will give illustrations in colours of every Carpet that has become famous; with the engravings will be bound up Monographs on "Persian Carpets" by Mr. C. Purdon Clark, on "Indian Carpets" by Mr. Vincent Robinson, and on the "Designs of Carpets" by Mr. Bodé.

The leading Monograph on the "History of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets" was entrusted to Sir George Birdwood. We are privileged to give our readers this masterpiece in anticipation, and we avail ourselves of the permission to divide it into parts, of which the first will appear in next Saturday's issue.

The following is the complete title and the opening paragraph, which gives the key-note of a work that has been a labour of love to the author:—

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE
ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,
by
SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

"As I have in the present monograph to deal with the question of the Origin of Oriental Carpets, I will at once state that, having from my earliest childhood been familiarised with the entire range of the artistic handicrafts of Southern and Western Asia, and for the last forty years of my life, with every passage in classical literature relating to the sumptuary arts of antiquity, and having always been accustomed to interpret the whole life of the ancient Pagan West by that of the modern, but still for the greater part, Pagan East, I have long since been led, by an overwhelming inference from the gradually accumulated special facts, thus, ever present to my mind, to the tentative conclusion that the sumptuary carpets now manufactured in Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and India, are in texture, design, and colouring, and indeed in every decorative detail and technical manipulation, essentially identical, in all their traditionary denominations with the Oriental carpets known to the Greeks and Romans, and that, "through the dark backward and abysm of time," no limit can be given, on this side of B. C. 5000, to the date of their origin in the Valley of the Nile, and by the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURN—February 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain A E Pelham Burn, A J A G, of a son.
MONK—February 18, at the Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, the wife of R Monk, of a son.
WEST—February 17, at Etawah, the wife of Ernest A West, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—CARGILL—February 15, at St Luke's, Dinapore, by the Rev H R Coulthard, Arthur Graham Johnson, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Mary Gem, elder daughter of Lieut-Colonel Spencer Cargill.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

COUNT SAMUEL TELEKI, an Austrian nobleman, has the distinction of having thrown light upon one of the dark spots of the African Continent by the discovery of two great lakes, Lake Rudolf over two hundred miles long and to the north-east of it, the smaller Lake Stefanie, some seventy miles long. The story of his explorations and hunting adventures was written by his travelling companion, Lieut. Ludwig Von Hohnel, and is now made accessible to the English reading public by Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., who have published a translation of Lieut. Von Hohnel's narrative by Nancy Bell (N. D'Anvers), the author of *Heroes of African Discovery*. The expedition started from Zanzibar in January, 1887, and returned to that island by the end of October, 1888. The purpose of the exploring party was to penetrate to the then quite unknown districts on the north of Lake Baringo, which were supposed by geographers to contain either one or two great lakes. This purpose was successfully achieved and the consequence is a considerable addition to the geographical knowledge of Central Africa. Count Teleki was admirably fitted to command an exploring party, as his frame had been inured to exertion and endurance by hunting, and he was endowed with dauntless resolution. He was also rich enough to bear the heavy expense necessary to equip his large caravan with abundant supplies of weapons, food, and articles for barter. The historian of the expedition entirely disapproves of the idea that Africa can safely be traversed by small bands of peaceful explorers without arms to defend themselves against the natives of the country. He remarks that "in districts where might makes right, and retaliation is the custom of the country, submission and forbearance are looked upon as signs of fear and weakness, and to employ force is the only means of producing the necessary impression. A large well-armed caravan, ready to fight if necessary, is much more likely to avoid bloodshed than small exploring expeditions, such as are now so much advocated but which are in my opinion altogether a mistake." In accordance with these sentiments Count Teleki distributed among his numerous following two hundred rifled muzzle loaders, eighty breech-loading Werndl carbines, twelve Colt's repeating rifles with bayonets attached, as well as a large number of revolvers, and carefully trained his followers in the use of their weapons. This policy of preparing for war as a means of securing peace was on the whole successful. Although the expedition was often threatened by strong bodies of African tribesmen and a rupture on more than one occasion seemed imminent, the expedition returned to Zanzibar with no blood upon its head except that of a very large number of rhinoceroses, elephants, buffaloes, and other wild animals.

The chief interest that we have in Count Teleki's explorations is owing to the fact that the large tract of land and the two great lakes that he discovered to the north of Lake Baringo are included in the territory assigned to the British East African Company. The country, that he was the first European to explore, nominally belongs to the British Empire, and in the course of time may be effectively occupied by Englishmen, or at any rate reduced to peace and order by British rule as completely as Central India now is. This being the case it is unsatisfactory to learn that the land explored by Count Teleki does not apparently give much promise of agricultural and mineral wealth. From a picturesque point of view the first sight of Lake Rudolf was impressive enough. The travellers when they first saw it felt like stout Cortes (or was it Balboa?) who with his followers stood silent with amazement on a peak of Darien gazing on the newly-discovered Pacific. After a long weary march through a thirsty land, in which huge mountains seemed to rise suddenly out of space by a strange optical illusion and disappeared as suddenly, they saw on the east a volcano arising apparently out of a bottomless depth, which was utterly incomprehensible to them. "We hurried as fast as we could," writes Lieut. Von Hohnel, "to the top of the ridge, the scene gradually developing itself as we advanced, until an entirely new world was spread out before our astonished eyes. The void down in the depths beneath became filled as if by magic with picturesque mountains and rugged slopes, with a medley of ravines and valleys, which appeared to be closing up from every side to form a fitting frame for the dark blue gleaming surface of the lake, stretching away beyond as far as the eye could reach. For a long time we gazed with speechless delight, spell bound by the beauty of the scene before us, whilst our men equally silent, stared into the distance for a few minutes, to break presently into shouts of astonishment at the sight of the glittering expanse of the great lake which melted on the horizon into the blue of the sky." No wonder that the travellers, as they gazed at this splendid spectacle never before seen by European eyes, forgot for the moment all their past fatigues and privations in the joy of finding their efforts to get to the great unknown lake at last crowned with success. Their triumph however was damped by disappointment on the following day when they reached the shores of the lake. After marching for seven hours in intense parching heat, the thirsty negroes plunged with loud shouts of joy into the water. They soon came out again bitterly disappointed, for the water was brackish and unfit to drink. The lake that had looked so beautiful from the distance was found on closer examination to be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. All the country near its shores was, as far as the eye could reach, a barren wilderness over which swept burning sand laden winds. No wild animal life was visible, and the cattle sought vainly for food on the sand dunes where the only vegetation consisted of scattered tufts of grass and a few trees stretching up their bare sun-bleached branches to the pitiless sky. During the four weeks' march northward along the great brackish lake, the expedition suffered greatly from hunger, and thirst, and heat. For food they mainly depended upon the elephants that fell to Count Teleki's gun, and upon the flesh of their own cattle, which they were obliged to kill owing to the want of grass. At length after terrible sufferings, they reached the more habitable land at the north of the lake where they obtained sufficient supplies of food from the natives.

The Reshiats, for such was the name of the people who relieved the necessities of the weary travellers, are a people who have been hitherto perfectly unknown to the geographer and anthropologist. It is interesting to know what are the manners and customs of these outlying British subjects who have never looked upon the face of an Englishman, and what is the nature of the country that they inhabit. Although they seemed at first to have a feeling of disgust at the sight of the white faces among the party, they received the travellers with great politeness, and said to them: "We are glad that you are come to us; we will remain your friends, and the only struggle shall be between your beautiful goods and our products. And in this you will get the worst of it, for our food supplies are inexhaustible." This was a very comforting greeting to the half-starved travellers, who presently got out their "beautiful goods" to see what would prove most attractive. The natives, however, were not easily pleased. Iron was worthless in their eyes; cotton stuffs they did not want, as they were quite satisfied with their kidskin apology for clothing; small beads they mistook for seeds, and they only seemed to fancy big blue ukuta beads, of which there were unfortunately only ten strings in the whole caravan. After a time, however, the ladies took a fancy for red and blue Masai beads, which were accordingly exchanged for large quantities of the native cereal called dhurra. Besides cultivating this grain and two kinds of pulse, the Reshiats breed cattle and other animals. They have thousands of oxen, goats, and sheep. They also keep hundreds of grey donkeys, the flesh of which they eat. They are described as being very honest. Count Teleki, when he went on to discover Lake Stefanie, left his valuable and heavy goods in their charge buried in the ground, and they also took good care of his sick men during his absence. Every Reshiat carries invariably about with him a two-legged piece of wood contrived a double debt to pay, a pillow by night, and a stool by day. They practise no handicrafts, and their weapons are consequently of very inferior quality. In appearance they are described as being tall and slim and very dark skinned. Their whole number is estimated to amount to two or three thousand. Two large rivers flowing into Lake Rudolf on the north divide their territory into two halves, the less populous of which was visited by Count Teleki's exploring expedition. On the whole, as far as it has been yet explored, the country round Lake Rudolf does not bid fair to become a very valuable portion of the British Empire. It is possible, however, that more perfect knowledge of it may reveal sources of wealth there that have not yet been revealed. Count Teleki, it must be remembered, only explored the eastern shores of the lake, and found it impossible to go right round it as he at first intended. There is reason to believe that the western shore which he did not explore, is more populous and less barren than the eastern shore. The small value attached by the Reshiats to iron, copper, and brass, and the large iron ornaments worn by their neighbours the Turkanas would seem to indicate that these metals must be accessible in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf. There is also a possibility of a nobler metal being found there. On the south of the lake Count Teleki saw in the distance "hills of a pure white stone (quartz or limestone) which gleamed in the sunshine like freshly fallen snow. Their appearance suggested the possibility of there being gold here, but they were all away from the path, and the haste with which we had to press on made any examination impossible." On the strength of this hint the geologist will perhaps come to the conclusion that the lake district of Lake Rudolf may after all have a future before it.

THE chapters in recently-published Administration Reports touching upon ecclesiastical jurisdiction furnish interesting reading to those who watch the progress of State-supported religion in India. In George III.'s reign provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the exercise of such episcopal functions as his Majesty might think necessary for the administration of holy ceremonies and for the good government of the Ministers of the Church establishment. It was in William IV.'s reign that the bishoprics of Bombay and Madras were constituted, whilst Lahore and Rangoon are comparatively a day or two old. For fifty-seven years the Bombay Bishopric has been in existence, and there are now in this presidency, in addition to his Lordship, twenty six chaplains and thirty-nine other clergymen, of whom eight are natives of India. The chaplains in Bombay are supposed to visit Bhuj, Broach, and Surat as well as Matheran, Bandra, and Thana, but it is not very often that there is a regular service at any of these places, for the twenty-six chaplains are spread over the whole presidency, and there is more work than they can get through as it is. There are, however, thirty-nine clergymen not on the establishment in the diocese, of whom the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel supports twelve, and the Church Missionary Society fifteen, while the number of Protestants acknowledging the Church is over twenty-three thousand, worshipping in forty-one consecrated churches and twelve other consecrated buildings set apart for devotional purposes. The Bishop of Calcutta, besides the Archdeacon, and domestic chaplain has sixteen chaplains, there being also nine ministers of the Additional Clergy Society to assist him in his work in Bengal. The established Church of Scotland in the Bombay Presidency was placed upon its present basis in 1837, the same year as the Protestant Bishopric was founded. Before the passing of the Act of that year however, the Directors of the East India Company had, in conjunction with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, constituted in the presidency two ecclesiastical charges. Now there are four chaplains, all of whom, owing to length of service, are in the senior grade, and in addition to these there are ministers at Mhow, Quetta, Belgaum, Nasirabad, Ahmednagar, and Aden, who receive allowances from Government for ministration to troops. The Presbyterians have seven churches and twelve other buildings in the presidency, in which upwards of seventeen hundred people worship. Bengal has seven churches, including those for Native Christians, but the number of ministers and of their congregations is not given. Seven priests of the Church of Rome are acknowledged by the Bengal Government, but in the Western Presidency Roman Catholicism flourishes most. The archdiocese, so far as it belongs to Bombay, comprises the Vicariate of the Ghauts and the Vicariate of Canara. In the former there are between fourteen and fifteen thousand Native Christians, served by thirteen priests, and thirty-five churches; and in the latter upwards of twelve thousand souls with eleven priests and thirty churches. In Dr. Dalhoff's archdiocese, which reaches from here to Cabul, there are sixty-nine priests, thirty of them engaged in educational work. The Roman Catholic population within the archdiocese numbers over fifteen thousand souls, with forty-six chapels and churches in which divine service is held. The diocese of Poona has roughly twelve thousand souls with thirty priests; though of these five only are required to minister to the spiritual wants of troops and receive salaries from Government, and of the thirty-two churches, five receive small allowances for accommodation provided for Roman Catholic soldiers. The Damaun Bishopric has sixty-nine thousand worshippers, who are ministered to by eighty-six priests, who minister in forty-six churches and twenty-two chapels.

THERE are, it appears, two schemes under discussion in Manchester, which have for their object the establishment of direct trade by way of the Ship Canal between the new port and India. The first scheme, that of which our telegram told us, was submitted by the solicitors of the Canal Company at a meeting of about fifty of the leading merchants of Manchester. They were informed by the proprietors of the MacIver line, whose boats having been running out to Bombay and Karachi for the past ten years, that if they would subscribe a considerable portion of the capital of four new steamers they intend adding to their fleet, those vessels would not only be constructed to meet the requirements of the canal, but that they would be loaded in Manchester, and the company would be registered as a Manchester one. Upon this a committee was appointed to confer with Messrs. D. and C. MacIver, the details of the project being more conveniently discussed in that way; and the result of the conference with a report on the scheme is to be presented hereafter. The second scheme emanates from Messrs. Massey and Co., of the Finland Steam Navigation Company, who also wish to establish direct trade with Bombay and Karachi. The directors of this company have, however, more ambitious aims, and would run to the Mediterranean and Black Sea, to Brazil and the River Plate, and besides Bombay and Karachi would also subsequently steam to Calcutta. They deem it necessary, in order fully to develop the capabilities of Manchester as a seaport, and the advantages provided for the whole district by the completion of the canal, that a Manchester Steamship-owning Association should be formed. They are assured, they state, from the encouragement already given to them by shippers, merchants, and manufacturers, and also by the correspondence that has appeared in the public press, that the time is ripe to bring forward their scheme and found a strong association of gentlemen interested in the Ship Canal and the trade and commerce of Manchester and district. Those who propose to embark money in this ambitious scheme are shortly to meet at the offices of the promoters, that the whole venture may be laid before them in detail.

IT was only to be expected that the Khedive would have a version of his own as to the incident in which his Highness was reported to have censured the army, and to have offended both Lord Cromer and General Kitchener. This version is published in *El Ahram*, an Egyptian organ, and was according to general belief, inspired from the palace. It is here asserted that his Highness passed eulogies on all the regiments in the reviews as Assouan, Korooko, Saras, and Wady Halfa, bestowing commendation upon officers and men—native, English, and Soudanese—alike with the exception of the 2nd Soudanese battalion, which he considered a disgrace to the Army. After the Wady Halfa review his Highness, in conversation with General Kitchener, is declared to have repeated his praises and his observations as to the 2nd Soudanese, whereupon General Kitchener replied: "As I am responsible for the efficiency of the Army, and your Highness is not satisfied, I beg to resign my position as sirdar." This was more than his Highness had counted upon, but to conciliate the Sirdar he is reported to have asked "Cannot a General make a mistake. I have told you what I think as an Egyptian and as head of the Army, but you wish to make use of the incident for political purposes; if that be not so I do not see any necessity for your resignation." What General Kitchener had further to say does not appear, for the object of the *El Ahram* is to defend his Highness and assail his British advisers. The Egyptian journal continues to assert that Lord Cromer exaggerated the Wady Halfa incident in communicating the particulars of it to his Government, "and then, acting on Lord Rosebery's orders, he intimated to the Ministers that unless the conditions which the British Government imposed were accepted the Egyptian Army would be placed under the army of occupation; in other words, England would deprive the Khedive of the command of his own army." Of course the object of the *El Ahram* is palpable, but it is doubtful whether it should be allowed to write in the strain it does when in conclusion it asks, "Will the army after to-day recognize anybody but the Sirdar militarily and Lord Cromer politically? That is the question to be answered."

THE task of supplying the official shorthand note of the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Opium has been a far harder one than Mr. T. A. Reed's unparalleled experience in the stenographic art led him to imagine. When he entered into the contract for the work, he entertained the idea that he and his son would be able to cope with it, and accordingly he brought no other assistance with him to India. He soon found, however, that arrears of transcription work was accumulating to such an extent, that two members of his London staff had to be telegraphed for. This further assistance was available before Christmas, and since then all four gentlemen have been working to the utmost of their powers with the result that only the notes of the last two or three days proceedings remain to be transcribed. Mr. T. A. Reed returns to London with one of the assistants by to-day's mail, but his son, with the other assistant will not leave Bombay for England until March 17. The members of the Secretariat staff have also been kept very busy, working night and day. Altogether, the Commission and the officials connected with it have accomplished more work during the last three months than probably any Royal Commission has ever before carried out in the same period of time.

THE yacht Sunbeam, with Lord and Lady Brassey on board, leaves Bombay for England to-day. The passengers by the mail to-day include Sir William Roberts, and Miss Roberts; Mr. H. J. Wilson M.P., and Mr. Alexander Wilson, his son, and Mr. T. A. Reed, Mr. Arthur Pease, with Mrs., and Miss Pease, will remain in India until the 4th proximo. Mr. Mowbray, M.P., also delaying his return home for the purpose of visiting his Excellency Lord Elgin. Sir James Lyall will remain in India for a short time, for the purpose of visiting various places. The Maharajah of Durbhanga is returning to his territory in two or three days, and Mr. Haridass Veharidas will also leave Bombay in the course of next week. Mr. J. G. Alexander, the secretary of the Anti-Opium Alliance, will extend the knowledge of Eastern, life he has gained in India by a visit to China. Mr. Hewett, the secretary of the Commission, after transacting business at Calcutta, will leave for England on March 17, when Mr. Reed (Jr.) will also proceed home. Last evening, most of the members of the Commission paid a farewell visit to Lord and Lady Brassey on board the Sunbeam.

WE hear that steps are being taken by Mr. Winter, Collector of Nassick, for bringing about a thorough reconciliation between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Yeola; and preliminary meeting of the leading members of both the communities has already been held at his initiation. It is expected that the boycotting of the Mahomedans by the Hindu tradesmen will be soon at an end.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

AWAKENING TO THE REALITIES OF THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.

Count Posadowsky, at the opening of the German Silver Commission, alluded to the Indian and American currency troubles, and said that the German Government, perceiving the effect of the fall in silver on German trade and industry, had appointed the Commission to ascertain whether and how the value of silv er could be raised and maintained.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The landl ady of the lodging-house in Paris where the bomb explosion recently occurred has died from the effects of her injuries.

THE LONDON ANARCHISTS.

The Anarchists of London are organizing a great display, which is to take place on the occasion of the funeral at Finchley Cemetery to-day of Bourdin who was killed by the bomb explosion at Greenwich.

The Press unanimously condemn Mr. Asquith for allowing any demonstration of the kind to take place.

THE KHEDIVE.

Lord Cromer has had an audience of the Khedive and been cordially received.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 23.

The s. s. Ganges, with the homeward Indian mails of the 17th February, arrived here, at 7 a.m., yesterday.

FORT AIJAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Fort Aijal, in the Northern Lushai Hills, will be made [illegible] to the military police on March 1, on which day a detachment of the 18th Bengal Infantry will march for regimental head-quarters at Silchar.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy may not improbably stay for a few days at Allahabad, *en route* to Lucknow, at the close of March.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand has taken an extra week's leave in England. He will now arrive at Bombay about March 25 or 26.

THE BALUCHISTAN REGIMENT.

The Baluchisten Regiment will this summer be quartered in barracks at Peshin instead of going under canvas at Quetta. In agreement with this arrangement, the 5th Bombay Infantry, now under orders for Quetta, will be distributed in detachments at Sibi, Kelat Shalabagh, and Spinwana.

TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

The Bithani tribesmen on the Tonk border are giving trouble. On Sunday, a patrol which was sent out from the Jandoula post, established to watch the border last year, was fired upon, one sowar being killed and one severely wounded. The attacking party managed to escape before the garrison of Jandoula were aware of what had taken place.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

A special general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon to discuss the Currency Question. Mr. Robert Steel opened the proceedings. In the course of a long speech he described the situation which existed before the Currency Association began its agitation. He said a decline in the purchasing-power of the rupee gave the agriculturist more money for his produce; the capitalist and money-lender did suffer in respect of their floating capital through depreciation of the standard value, but their losses are gain to the trade and the industry, involving no loss to India collectively. The lower the exchange fell the better is the opium revenue; property is worth proportionately more in rupees than before. Nothing is lost, and a decline in the purchasing power of the standard value has no tendency to impoverish India as a whole. Were it not for the growing expenses of army and defences we would have ample means to meet our losses by the falling exchange. Our financial embarrassments were not chiefly attributable to the falling exchange.

Referring to the position of Government servants, he advocated their generous treatment beyond the strict interpretation of the contract.

Referring to the alleged loss to the traders in consequence of fluctuations in exchange, he described this as more an inconvenience than a loss, for the trader can cover his operations by securing his exchange simultaneously, and as a matter of fact fluctuations have facilitated business as frequently as they retarded it. The falling exchange did not deter capitalists from making investments in India.

He believed that an international agreement would be undesirable if practicable and impracticable if desirable. He thought Lord Herschels Committee quite failed to discriminatethe true value of evidence brought before them.

He referred to the result of closing the mints, and thought the country was on the eve of a crisis which might give a terrible shock to industry and commerce and credit. He advocated the re-opening of the mints to free coinage of silver as serving the best interests of the country, and revenue would increase to an extent much beyond Government expectation, and he, therefore, moved a resolution to the effect that the legislation of June last had been a failure, and that the time had arrived when the best interests of the country demanded the re-opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Stevenson seconded the resolution, to which Mr. Allan Arthur, the recently elected President of the Chamber of Commerce moved an amendment that the resolution recommending the re-opening of the mints be not adopted. That the Herschell Committee scheme had proved ineffective did not necessarily mean it was an absolute failure. The result of the holding policy was that the balance of trade had gone temporarily against India. It was said that there is no balance; imports and exports balance themselves, and had done so for the last forty years, and it was unreasonable to suppose that the trade of India when accustomed to altered condition of the currency would not revert to its natural course and that exports and imports would adjust themselves. If this did not take place within a reasonable time Government will have to check the imports or stimulate exports. He recommended the re-imposing import and cotton duties. Such imposition need only be temporary. No great hardship need be inflicted on any class producers, and in any case such duties would not be harder than the constantly declining standard, which after all was only an indirect import duty of the present Government scheme. The proposal to re-open the mints was entirely dependent for its success on the balance of indebtedness remaining in India's favour. Should India herself for any reason become a seller of silver, to what level would the metal go and in what condition would the country be.

Several speakers followed, who spoke in favour of and against the amendment.

Mr. Steel replied that the only point made by the opponents of the resolution was the declaration that the scheme had not been an absolute failure. It was impossible for the rupee to rise in value, as it was absolutely certain that exchange would fall to the metallic value of silver if the mints remained closed or they protected the import of silver. Out of eighty members present, sixty-one voted for the amendment, sixteen against, and three declined to vote. The amendment was carried. The substantive resolution was not put to t vote when the meeting dissolved.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

The annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund was held this evening, at the Town Hall in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. The report showed a year of steady progress and increasing success in every branch. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lord Wenlock spoke; and the proceedings were as usual of a unanimous order.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

H. E. the Viceroy will receive an address from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association on Tuesday next.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Allan Arthur has been elected President, and Mr. J. N. Stuart, Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Home Department.—Mr. H. Babington Smith has been appointed to be joint Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cameron acts temporarily as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the North-West Provinces.

The services of Lieutenant Cowie, 15th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

Revenue and Agricultural Department—Mr. W. L. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter, has been granted furlough for one year.

Finance and Commerce Department—Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary, Finance and Commerce Department, has been granted furlough for one yeer; Mr. S. Jacob officiates. Mr. A. F. Cox, Accountant-General Bombay, officiates as head Commissioner, Paper Currency; Mr. O. T. Barrow has been transferred to Bombay as Accountant-General, Military Department.

The following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant M. H. Henderson to be Squadron Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant, R. J. Bentinck, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant R. G. T. Baker and Carr, Rifle Brigade, to be extra A-D-C.s to the Viceroy.

Furlough on leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Captain R. Dill, King's Own Light Infantry, for eight months; Colonel T. O. Wingate, Superintending Engineer, Military Works; Major W.O. Harris, 20th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant C. Venner, Lieutena nt O. C. Argles, 5th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, 1st Goorkhas; Surgeon-Captain Elliot, 4th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant A. G. Chichester, 28th Bombay Infantry, for one year each; Captain C. H. Hayes, 1st Bengal Cavalry; and Captain R. T. Crowther, for nine months each.

The following Officers have been granted promotions:—Majors Gilbert, Gaisford, and H. B. Ternan to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Marine Department—Captain A. Campbell officiates as Director, and Captain A. Gwyn officiates as Deputy Director, of Marine.

Public Works Department.—Captain C. A. R. Browne, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted furlough for one year and eight months.

Mr. F. Harris, Executive Engineer, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Foreign Department.—The services of Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier have been at the disposal of the Military Department in the Intelligence Branch.

Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, has been appointed to officiate as District Magistrate and Collector of Bangalore.

Surgeon-Major G. S. Robertson, C.S.I., has been appointed substantively as British Agent of Gilgit.

Colonel F. A. Wilson has been appointed Commisioner of Ajmere.

Public Works Department—Mr. W. S. Haig and Mr. J. H. Brooke, Executive Engineers, have been permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr. J. H. Heap, Assistant Engineer, has been attached to the office of Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. P. Christie, R. E., has been appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces.

Major C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., has been appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Lockhart-Mure, Squadron Officer, officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 4th Squadron Commander, sub pro tem, vice Captain Ducat, appointed 3rd Squadron Commander, sub pro tem.

30th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Eastwood, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Pelly, resigned the service.

District Staff—Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart., Yorkshire Light Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Army Head-Quarters, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Captain Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, resigned, and is posted to the Bombay District, vice Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusilers, transferred to the Poona District on return from leave out of India.

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Stopford, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, has been transferred from Bombay Head-quarters to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General as a temporary measure, vice-Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson appointed officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District.

Major Blom field, Lancashire Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General is transferred from the Bombay District to the Poona District, vice Captain Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, rejoined his regiment.

Captain Chance, R.A., is posted to the Sind District.

Lieutenant Walpole, R.E., doing duty in the office of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, is directed to proceed to Bombay for temporary duty from 20th to 25th February, 1894 on the departure of 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, from Ahmednagar.

2nd-Lieutenant Methuen and Hewlett, Unattached List, will be attached to 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

Surgeon-Major Parker is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital at Mount Abu, vice Surgeon-Major Macneece, transferred.

Surgeon-Major Macneece is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital at Ahmedabad, vice Surgeon-Major Wallis.

Army Medical Staff—The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief—2nd Royal Lancashire Regiment—Captain Carter to remain in England from 7th February to 24th May, 1894, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence.—3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Captain W. F. Cabusac, to Kashmir, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon G. Stalkratt, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, &c., with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mrs Hill
Miss Jameson
Mr and Mrs Lewis
Miss Smith
Mr and Mrs Chas Walker
Mrs Handley
Mrs L J Torrie
Lord Bishop of Lahore
Miss Gow
Mrs Shilliday and 3 children
Mrs Long, 3 children and infant
Mr and Mrs R Boyd, children and ayah
Miss Allen
Mr B Dunkerley
Mr and Mrs J H Dunkerley, and 2 children
Capt and Mrs Carpendale and 2 infants
Miss Bowman
Lieut and Mrs Bruce
Mr. and Mrs. Birkmyre
Mr J Stiven
Mrs Dunsterville and child
Mrs Heap and infant
Mr Seymour Hale
Miss Handford
Mr D Dial
Mrs Seddon
Miss Pitcairn
Mr G H Browne
Mrs Gilchrist
Miss Faunce
Mr T A Read
Lieut Batten
Miss Brownlow
Mr Martin Pirie
Miss Hetherington
Mr F J Perrott
Mr Hall
Mr Howse
Mrs Edward Laurie
Mr Chesney
Mr Frank Whitney
Mr Whitehead
Mr G W Smith
Mrs Palmer
Mrs St John
Mr F D Barnes and Party
Mr W Carroll
Mrs and Miss Tytler
Mr M N Macdonald
Mr T Anderson
Capt C H Chapman
Mr and Mrs Balitho
Capt G W Hill
Mr Divian Foote and servant
Mr and Mrs T Leake
Mr E M Pratt
Lieut W E Eyre-Lloyd
Mr John Macdonald
Surgn Capt H J Parry
The Ven Archdeacon Shaw
Mrs Shaw and 3 children
Two Messrs Shaw
Mr and Mrs W M G Singer and maid
Miss Burn
Mr Hartman
Mr Mittemeyer
Mr Lockard
Mr Cole Baker
Mr D Morgan
Mr O Van Straak Ward
Mr W G Hubbard
Mr W Bennett
Mrs Anderson and 2 children
Mr Archibald
Mr Harvey
Mr Ramsay
Dr Gaye

For Brindisi.

Mr Osler
Mr F Fulford
Rev Father Congrewe
Mr Woodman
Mr and Miss Bullen
Mr H S Barnes
The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle
Mr and Miss Jackson
Two Misses Rudd Rainey
Mr W L Thomas
Mr and Mrs Laurie
Mr McGillwray
HRH Prince Christian Victor
Mr W C Anderson
Mr Gamber Bolton
Mr L Macdonald
Mr J J Archer
Mr Guttmann

For Ismailia.

Mrs E A Knowles
Mr Pugey Paugeri
Mr Erwin
Mr Lochard
Mr, Mrs and Miss Sturges
Mr M Cahen

For Port Said.

Miss Hullatt
Miss Sadtler
Mr and Mrs Jarrett

ROUND THE TOWN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The chief interest of life here at present is the state of the thermometer—some of us looking at it with anxiety for the mercury to go up so that we might be encouraged to buy new spring bonnets, others longing to have it go down, to give them a chance of trying their skates. For though we must talk of winter in the past tense on the 1st of February, the fact remains that our English winter is a movable feast, which may come on at any time between Martinmas and Easter, or may be fitfully distributed in sudden squalls, frosts, thaws, and blizzards over the whole intervening period.

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The shops, however, ignore the possibility of a relapse. Furs have given way to flowers, and there is a decided air of spring in the show windows as we pass through the fashionable business thoroughfares. As usual, the cowslip and violet are most in evidence in the new year's millinery. Every hat has yellow or mauve tufts above, and wreaths below the brim, intermingled with ostrich plumes, which this season are not posed arbitrarily by any hard and fast rule, but stand erect, lie prone on the brim, or fall haphazard below the leaf over the hair, according to the shape of the hat, or the style of wearer.

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Other headgear is got up with less regard to seasonableness. Bonnets, made in the close-fitting coif shape in straw of many coloure, have the prudishness of their line relieved by upstart bows of ribbon, or clusters of natural-looking roses or lily-of-the-valley. There is a similar aggressiveness in the fashion of the little ornamental bands and bows that are made for evening wear on the hair. In colour repeating the opera blouse, they usually consist of a band to encircle the hair with a rosette or cockade of velvet or ribbon and a couple of stiffened wings of lace. Sometimes with a dark costume the band and bow is of shaded velvet with an *aigrette* of jetted feathers, which gives piquancy to an otherwise monotonous arrangement.

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The boa, satirized by artists and sung by poets, is not likely to die with the winter. Under the title of "bo-attitude," "Mars" the clever French caricaturist, has seized its graceful possibilities so well, that everyone thinks this encircling tangle of lace and feathers a necessary adjunct to beauty. The new opera boa is a fantastic confection of chiffon and lace—sometimes made of a single tint—mauve, pink, blue, green, grey or amber—sometimes a blend of all the colours as seen in the summer sky at sunset—a reminiscence of the rainbow dyes that caught the public fancy somewhat last year, but in this form not so very theatrical.

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There is more poetical fitness as well as less savagery in this new idea of wrapping ourselves in cloudlets of tinted chiffon instead of the plumage of plucked ostriches or the slaughtered rooster. It is said that in this matter of supplying the feather market the most abominable cruelty is practised. Miss Edith Carrington lately gave a gruesome account at a public lecture of how the miserable sea-gulls and sea-mews have their wings torn off, and then are flung back into the sea or on the strand, quivering and bleeding, to die in long-drawn-out agonies. Also how our small birds are snared with reckless brutality to supply the needs of fashionable milliners, who insist that real birds, real osprey tips, and real wings are *de riguer*.

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There are hard things enough done under the cloak of scientific research. Every discovery in surgery is paid for by the martyrdom of hundreds of our little brute companions. There are hard things too done in the name of trade—young girls and women mutilated and poisoned day by day that we may have cheap matches, whitelead, or dinner ware. There are hard things again done in the name of sport-tame deer torn to death in the face and with the concurrence of those to whom they looked for mercy. We sin without thought in these matters, being brought up to look on the lesser animals as our own property. I know it, for I have taken part in the brutish thing called sport. I remember a run of the foxhounds many years ago—a splendid run it was called—in which the little creature, whom they had probably bred and fed on purpose in the covert, took us over miles of country to be stopped at last by a ten-foot demesne wall with no hole or cranny in the face of it which would give him shelter. A human being under the same circumstances would have cringed and cried for mercy, but the game little brute faced his pursuers courageously and the inequal horrible battle was soon over. But it was enough "sport" for my life-time.

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These are all hard things and bad, though sanctioned by long usage, which makes them all the more difficult to put down. But custom cannot be given as an excuse in perpetrating cruelties for the purposes of fashion. It is the essence of fashion to change. Then why should we encourage such atrocities? Why should we allow our hats to be decked with butchered birds and our throats comforted with the fur of tortured animals? Where is our much-vaunted womanliness? If this is the lesson it teaches, the sooner we crop our hair and take to jerry hats and the hideous but non-murderous costume of the strong-minded man-woman the better.

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Anyone crossing the base of Trafalgar Square these days could not fail to notice the decorations of King Charles the First's pedestal. The 30th anniversary of his execution, or martyrdom as the Jacobite league have it, was again the occasion of a demonstration of the part of this singularly wrong-headed body, who met at the Church of Saint Margaret Pattens, and then proceeded to ornament the Charing Cross statue with wreaths, bouquets, and crosses. The whole day following, crowds stood around and read the effusions in English and Latin verse of these disloyal subjects. But it shows how little is feared from this little play at being traitors, by the absolute nonchalance with which the public views their vagaries. They are allowed to rant and rave about the Stuart Restoration and the legitimate sovereignty, as long as they pay their taxes even with a protest, and conduct themselves as orderly citizens.

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A crowd of another kind—more enthusiastic and less solemn—gathered the same day outside the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sloane Square, to see the Hon. Nellie Bass married. Because we have all drank her father's excellent Burton ale, we feel a kind of proprietorship in his daughter. It is true our pence have gone to swell that almost countless fortune that he is said to have given her. So having subscribed to her dowry, we felt it our right to look on and be critical.

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The Hon. Nellie Lisa Bass is not handsome, but she has a pleasant face, and in her beautiful satin duchesse dress with Brussels net puffed sleeves to the elbow and clear below, she looked a very charming bride. She was followed by eight bridesmaids, two of whom were little girls, dressed in ivory satin trimmed with sable, the bodices accordeon-kilted. Their hats were of deep amethyst velvets and were on the whole very becoming, though it is rather a trial to eight faces of various types to have to wear a uniform head-gear.

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The bridegroom, Mr. James Euan Bruce Baillie, of Dochfour and Redcastle, Invernesshire, N. B., is interesting to Anglo-Indians as a cousin of the newly-appointed Viceroy and grandson of the 7th Earl of Elgin. The service was fully choral, and was performed by the Rev. Albert Baillie, the hymns sung being "O perfect love" and "O Jesus I have promised." After the ceremony Lady Burton entertained her guests at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, the bride and bridegroom leaving in the afternoon for Albury Park, Guilford, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, where they will spend the honeymoon.

Matters in the Lushai Hills are steadily settling down, the tribesmen having been taught a lesson by the sharp and severe punishment which overtook the Eastern Lushais and the Howlongs in the summer of 1892. Since that time, according to Mr. Davis, the Political Officer in Northern Lushailand, the behaviour of the tribes has been generally good. The chief Kairuma, who owns seven villages, has not been as friendly in his attitude as might be wished, but with this possible exception Mr. Davis is inclined to believe that no further trouble need be anticipated in the future. In his opinion, however—and it is the opinion of an officer of great experience—it will probably be many years before the Lushais realise that the British power has come to their hills to stay. This was the case with the Nagas, and there is no reason to expect that the Lushais will be more intelligent. It will thus be necessary to keep a firm hold on the people for some years to come, and that cannot be done without maintaining a considerable armed force at Aijal, with outposts at different points. One essential preliminary to the permanent pacification of the country is a thorough disarmament, and good progress is being made in this direction. Mr. Davis estimates that there were probably about 1,700 guns among the Lushais in 1889, of which 601 are either recovered or in process of recovery. These arms have hitherto been recovered by way of fine; but this is not feasible in the case of villages with which we have never come into collision. The only honest method would, as the Political Officer suggests, be to pay the owners a fair price. As we noted some time ago, Mr. Davis is now working out a scheme in consultation with Captain Shakespear, the Superintendent of the Southern Lushais, for the administration of the Lushai Hills as a joint charge. The trade of these tracts is quite insignificant, and is never likely to attain considerable dimensions; but their pacification is an event of much political interest and importance. It relieves their neighbours from the constant dread of raids, and it completes the continuity of British dominion between the Brahmaputra and the Salween, thus putting an end on the Indo-Burman marches, to that policy of, alternate vengeance and retreat which Lord Lansdowne recently deprecated.

Shakespeare's supposed monumental imprecation on anyone who should venture to move his bones finds—as an interesting article in "Macmillan's" on that vast repertory of classical inscriptions, the Corpus Inscriptionum, reminds us—abundance of precedent in ancient times. Religion, it is noted plays a great part in these memorials. Of the private inscriptions, many refer to victories at athletic contests; but a very large number of epitaphs contain the most vigorous maledictions on those who disturb the remains in their last resting-place, or who should offend against the order and decency of the sepulchre. This style of cursing, it is observed, continued in full vigour in Christian times. Some inscriptions are almost horrible in their ferocity, as when the violator of the tomb is told that "He will be accursed of God for ever," or that "He will give account to God, Who will judge the quick and the dead." In another the offender is threatened with the curse of all the Fathers of the Nicene Council; "He that throws rubbish in this enclosure," the inscription runs "has the anathema from the three hundred and eighteen Fathers, as an enemy of God."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Three or four weeks ago I told a story of witchcraft as it was practised about the year 1840 in Somersetshire. Last week we discussed the modern superstitions of the better class. This week there comes up from Cornwall quite a new illustration of the belief in the old superstition of witchcraft and sorcery still lingering in country places. A man calling himself a "doctor," it appears, has been pracrising as a wizard. Nothing less than that. He has been curing people. For a few shillings he sold a charm—this was the last case, the case that brought him to grief—to be worn under her corset by a girl who was in a decline. For the paltry sum of three shillings he took off the spell and gave her what—he promised—would make her grow well and strong and fat. The old methods crop out in this poor little sordid case, for the wizard told the mother of the girl that another woman—the mischievous or black witch, of course, would be taken ill the next day, and would send for her, but still she was not, on any pretence, to give the sick woman anything—either "cock, pin, or pan." He himself set off with great zeal "to work the planets." How did he "work" the planets? And how did he reach them—this Doctor Mirabilis? But he is now in retirement for seven months. What we would like to know is whether the man believes in his own *grimoire*. I think it very probable that he is only doing what his mother did before him; that he was taught these arts; that he has really cured many people of nervous disorders, for faith in such cases is everything; that he justifies to himself his own way of getting a livelihood; and that he is now piteously asking the four walls of his cell where Justice may be found. How such a man differs from the professional spiritualist, and why the latter is allowed to go on taking money for his tricks while the former, who only takes shillings where his brother takes sovereigns, is punished one does not understand.

Morever, one would like to ask what good is done by these prosecutions. It is perpectly certain that a belief in sorcery lingers only in out-of-the-way places; surely we may trust the clergyman and the schoolmaster and the march of time to complete the abolition of the now sparse and scarce village wizard. But, you think, he must not be allowed to make money by false pretences. Then, my friends, imprison as well the quack pill and ointment-monger. He pretends to cure every disease under the sun, just like this unfortunate practitioner; and, unless I am misinformed, there are people quite high up in the world, wearing dress-coats or silk gowns, as the case may be, who examine palms, calculate nativities, and do all the spritual business and mysterious trickeries, new and old, and for money, with perfect impunity. One does not say that the "doctor" is quite an admirable person, but he ought not to be shut up in prison while his brothers and sisters in broadcloth and silks go free and unmolested. Besides, he is interesting as a last surviving specimen. Would we kill and eat the last of the Dodos or the last of the sea-serpents?

Dean Stanley's now celebrated dream is almost as good as any of Du Maurier's dream pictures. Not quite so good, because the Dream of the Ball and the Nightshirt, as related by that Prince of those who make pen-and-ink pictures, is more perfect than any other dream ever dreamed, imagined, drawn, or described. The Dean dreamed that he was elected Pope of Rome. And a very proper election, too. Of course such a dream could only come to a dignitary of the Church. By the likes of me such a dream is not to be even desired. It is quite too ambitious. But the Dean, in his dream, could not make up his mind about the name he should take. "Take mine," said William, Bishop of Chester, whose intervetion is entirely dreamlike and admirable. The suggestion did not seem happy. The Dean feared that the name of William would not go very well with the dignity of a Pope. He, therefore, resolved to go to Rome, there to consult his predecessor, who, as one would expect in a dream, was not dead, but living. He did so. But, being accorded an interview, he was covered with shame at discovering that he had nothing on but a single blanket. I do not know anyone who has not had that dream, in some form or other. Another common form of the same class—that of sudden shame,—is illustrated in Du Maurier's "Banjo Dream" of last Christmas. This dream, however, is more complicated. It includes two on more separate dreams—for instance, that part of it where the lovers glide up Haverstock Hill. In my case, this dream of soft motion comes, or used to come, often; it is a lovely dream; it is with me the dream of a graceful, delicious gliding over the surface of water. It is the sweetest and most voluptuous feeling of rest and motion combined that can be granted to the wearied brain of man.

Some years ago I had a very vivid dream—have I told this dream before? I dreamed that I was at the Battle of Waterloo. The guns were banging away all round me. I was right in the thick of the battle. I found it exciting, but quite enjoyable. Like Nelson, I knew not fear. Never was anybody braver than myself. Unlike Nelson, I was carried away with self-conceit at my own bravery. This lasted a long time. Suddenly, however, the Battle of Waterloo was changed to the Battle of Armageddon. The fighting was far fiercer; the plain was covered with millions of warriors; the discharge of cannon was incessant. I, however, in the awful din of battle, remained quite calm and fearless. And then—then—I woke up. A lighted cracker had been placed in the letter-box of the house. So that the whole of my dream, which seemed to last an unlimited time, was begun and ended after the first pop of that cracker and before the last.

A man is going about begging among literary folk. He came to me. He says that he has been private secretary to Ouida and to Marion Crawford. Of the former he tells anecdotes which, if they are not true, are very well invented. In fact, the man's whole story, as he told it, appeared to me to be quite true, and, on the strength of that belief, I gave him something. In a case of this kind one ought, I know, to refer the man to the Charity Organziation Society, but one is week, and the distressful man of letter says that there is a wife at home with children, and—he looks as if he could not lie—and then the coin leaves the hand of Mr. Feeble Mind and is transferred to the pocket of Mr. Ready-to-Lie. As the man is clearly living by this house-to-house visitation, it is well to give him all the publicity that he deserves. What the *Times* has begun let us carry on. His name, he says, is Wilson.

They are about to celebrate the Fiftieth year of the Ragged School Union. In the course of the celebrations I hope that somebody will remind the celebrators of the positively terrible condition of the lowest class fifty years ago—it was dangerous to everybody by reason of its poverty, of its ignorance—its extraordinary and inconceivable ignorance—of its dirt, vice, drunkenness, and apparent irreclaimable condition. I am not speaking of the artisan class at all—but of those below, the-odd-job men—the casuals—the criminals—the riverside people. When they started schools in their slums, the teachers were mobbed, pelted, and hooted. Of agencies to bring into rank and order the waifs and strays of London there had previously been nothing. I recommend any who want to learn what the lowest class of London was like at the beginning of this century and later to read Colquhoun's books on the Police of London. The Board School has abolished the necessity of the Ragged School, but the Union will continue. It created the Shoeblack Brigade; it looks after sickly children; it has a clothing fund; a *creech*; a dinner fund; a holiday fund; it helps lads to emigrate. It has a noble history in the past, perhaps a still more noble history to come.

The "most pathetic lines" in our poetry have engaged the attention of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for nine or ten days in succession. It has been in many ways a suggestive and interesting correspondence—a great deal above the level of the ordinary correspondence on a given subject. The pathos in all the lines quoted—or nearly all—turned on the same subject—death, bereavement, and vanished joys, loss of those we love, and regrets for the past. There is nothing, I suppose, more pathetic than these things. They touch us all; they are always with us; they touch all classes and all ages. There is hardly a child among us who has not known bereavement, and to get past fifty is to be standing in a churchyard filled with the graves of friends dead and gane. These sorrows, therefore, are universal. But other sorrows there are—a wasted life, an unworthy life, lost opportunities, paralysis of the spiritual side, the perishing of ideals, blindness to nobility of purpose—these things are surely pathetic as well. Unfortunately, they are generally seen by those outside. The man himself who has fallen from his high estate does not understand his own fall; he walks erect and counts his investments, and thinks that he has made perhaps rather a good thing of life—a "middling thing" as Sydney Smith said. And this kind of sorrow—this most pathetic aspect of life—few poets, to my knowledge, have ever touched. Observe, again, another point, which comes out so clearly whenever the popular love and knowledge of poetry is "tapped," how widespread is the love and the knowledge of the best verse; how well some people know these poets. It is not true, you see, that poetry is no longer read. The people who read at all have their shelves full of the poets—all the best dead poets and a few of the living poets—and they read them and can quote them. There is always room for a new poet—for a dozen new poets—and for my own part, if signs and symptoms mean anything, they are coming. Three at least—I do not pretend to read or know them all—but three there are whose work I do know, and it seems to be full of promise. But the love of poetry is not dead.

Mr. P. Gray, Registrar of the Allahabad High Court, who is returning to the executive line shortly, will be posted as Collector to the Jhansi District, which becomes vacant by Mr. Grierson Jackson's transfer to a Judgeship.

MANŒUVRES TO TEST THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

NAVAL ATTACK ON THE FORTS.

TESTING THE SUBMARINE DEFENCE.

ENDEAVOURS OF THE ENEMY TO LAND.

The most severe test to which the defensive works of the harbour and island of Bombay have ever been subjected was commenced yesterday and will be continued and concluded to-day. For the purposes of the attack the Indian defence flotilla (consisting of the two turret ships the Magdala and the Abyssinia, the two torpedo catchers Assaye and Plassey, and seven torpedo boats) was mobilised here, by order of his Excellency Rear Admiral Kennedy, on Tuesday, February 13. In less than twelve hours after the order was given the flotilla was out to sea, stored with provisions and ammunition, and ready for immediate action if need be. Under the command of Captain W. S. Goodridge, the flotilla proceeded as far as Ratnagiri, where for a week or so torpedo and gun practice were the order of the day. The flotilla returned to Bombay on Wednesday, and replenished with the stores required. They were then joined by all the ships of the East India Squadron, save the deep-draughted Boadicea. These consisted of the Marathon, the Cossack, the Redbreast, the Lapwing, the Plassey, and three torpedo boats. The latter do not, strictly speaking, belong to the squadron, as they are attached to the Indian defences, but on this occasion they were requisitioned in order to strengthen the attacking force. For the defence of the port there remained the two turret ships, the Assaye, and four torpedo boats, whilst on land the Royal Artillery and the Volunteer Artillery were ordered to work the guns, being assisted in their defensive operations by large bodies of troops, including the Lancashire Fusiliers, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Leinster Regiment, 13th Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, 5th Bombay Infantry, and 2nd Bombay Lancers, together with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and the Bombay Light Horse Corps.

Yesterday's programme was for the hostile squadron to come in between eight o'clock and mid-day, it being supposed that they had eluded the vigilance of the otherwise occupied East India Squadron. The attacking party were to begin a duel with the forts at long ranges, and the defence squadron (with the exception of the Abyssinia and Magdala, who were to be at anchor) would retire under cover of the forts. The hostile squadron finding the long range fire ineffective were to close at short range, and the forts having been silenced, a couple of fast cruisers were to attempt to run up the harbour in the endeavour to sink the ships and shell the docks and magazines. It was understood that the enemy would endeavour to land some of their men, these manœuvres terminating at mid-day. A second attempt to run up the harbour and damage the shipping was to be made between four o'clock and half-past-five. Between eight o'clock and midnight an attempt was to be made to destroy the sub-marine mine field, and a torpedo boat attack was also to be carried out for the purpose of testing the mine field and search-light defence. The zone of operations was to be limited to the northern bank of the Bassein Creek. Let us now see how far, and in what manner this ambitious programme was carred out yesterday.

The vessels taking part in the manœuvres, offensive and defensive, were commanded as under:—H. M. S. Marathon, Capt. Maconochie; H. M. S. Lapwing, Capt. Storrey; H. M. S. Redbreast, Capt. Stewart; H. M. S. Cossack, Capt. Cross; H. M. S. Plassey, Lt.-Comdr. Gunn; H. M. S. Assaye, Lt.-Comdr. Bedford; Turret-ship Magdala, Capt. Goodridge; Turret-ship Abyssinia, Comdr. Ommaney; Torpedo boats.—No. 100, Lt. St. John; No. 101, Lt. Molyneux; No. 102, Lt. Kemp; No. 103, Lt. Cave; No. 104, Lt. Oliver; No. 105, Lt. Piffard; and No. 106, Lt. Elderton. The attacking vessels left their moorings in the harbour at half-past five yesterday morning, just as the first grey streaks of dawn lit up the eastern horizon.

Intelligence being received that an enemy's fleet had been sighted west of Bombay steaming east, from fifteen miles off Prong's Lighthouse, information was sent out at once to all concerned to prepare for attack. Troops at once manned the island and shore forts, while the infantry regiments in reserve concentrated on the General Parade Ground, ready to move in any direction when required to line the harbour side, to repel landing parties sent from the hostile fleet.

The morning was misty, and it was not till 10 a.m. that reliable information as to the nature of attack and class of attacking vessels could be determined, but at that hour the fleet was reported as approaching line ahead in the following order:—Marathon, Redbreast, Assaye, Cossack, Lapwing, with several torpedo boats. When within 4,000 yards the Island Forts, Oysters Rock, and Middle Ground and the two forts north and south Colaba opened fire and were replied to by the fleet, which circled round off when opposite Oyster Rock. The Magdala co-operated in the defence, remaining under steam. After several rounds had been fired the two turretships withdrew up the harbour and took up a position north of Middle Ground. Here they were followed by three torpedo boats, who endeavoured to torpedo them. The Middle Ground battery opened a fussilade on the torpedo boats with quick firers as they passed.

At about a quarter to eleven the Plassey and two torpedo boats made a combined attack on the torpedo boats of the enemy. A quarter-of-an-hour later the guns on Cross Island opened fire on the Cossack and Assaye, who steamed up the harbour to shell the shipping and magazines and cover landing of parties if possible. The Cossack and Assaye engaged in the Middle Ground and one of the turretships took up a position near Cross Island. The enemy's fleet moved in a north east direction, apparently with the intention of circling to the left, north of Butcher's Island, and getting into a good position for doing mischief amongst the docks, shipping, &c. The whole of the possible landing places up the harbour were defended by infantry.

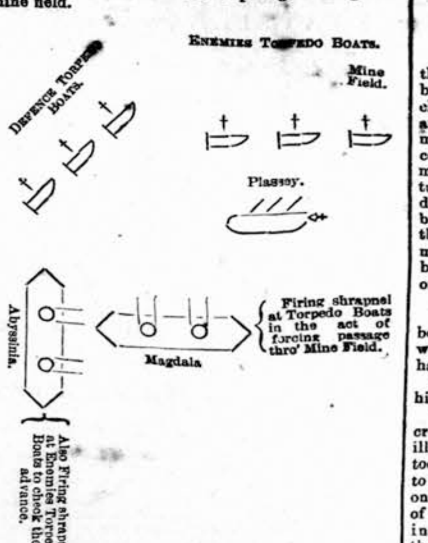
It is not considered possible by experts that in actual warfare the attacking fleet could have penetrated so far as the harbour or come within the distance they did of the guns without being blown out of the water. Even if the guns on Cross Island had been silenced, landing parties would have to contend with the infantry fire which would be brought to bear on them from the shore. The infantry, it may be mentioned, were well protected by parapets and breastworks. A good many people assembled at various points of vantage to witness these most interesting manœuvres. Umpires, military and naval, were stationed at various places, and on the vessels, to take notes of everything that occurred. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Nairne, was the first Military Umpire, and his Excellency Rear Admiral Kennedy the first Naval Umpire. The news of what was taking place was telegraphed from various stations to the military officers at the Town Hall, being received there by General Gatacre and Colonel Hilliard, who were thus kept in almost instantaneous communication with all the land defences. At mid-day the engagements ceased. The attacking force was manned and officered by the Royal Navy with the exception of a few lascars on the Assaye. The vessels employed for the defence were also mainly in the hands of Royal Navy men, but the official staff included a few members of the Indian Marine Service.

The naval umpires were: Captain Dare, who was stationed on Middle Ground, Captain Cross, Lieutenant Eustace (Oyster Rock) Sub-Lieutenant Scattle (Elephants), Captain Gifford, Lieutenant Legard (Abyssinia), and Lieutenant Satow.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff, watched the conflict from the Boadicea, from Middle Ground and other advantageous positions, whilst his Excellency General Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, witnessed the manœuvres from the Rock Battery.

The morning's engagement is described by another correspondent as under: By 8 o'clock the defence ships, consisting of turret-ships Magdala (Captain Goodridge) and Abyssinia (Captain Ommaney), the torpedo catcher Plassey (Captain Gunn) and three torpedo boats, took up their position for defending the harbour, opposite the bank. At about 9-40 a.m. the look-out vessel Plassey and a torpedo-boat sighted the enemy approaching, and signalled the news to the forts and ships. At 10 a.m. the hostile squadron became visible, and at 10-15 a.m. the forts at the entrance of the harbour opened fire on the enemy. The salute being at once responded to, the enemy advanced in single column and, manœuvring in front of the forts, kept up a sharp engagement. At about 10-40 a.m. the enemies' torpedo boats crept up the opposite shore with the object of torpedoing the defence turretships. This attack cannot be viewed in any other way than as a complete failure. The heavy guns of the ships loaded with shrapnel shell together with machine guns would undoubtedly have sunk them long before they could be got within range for launching their destructive missiles. Unchecked by the harmless projectiles used in these piping times of peace, the torpedo boats in the most courageous manner carried out their deathly mission. This was but one of the many features of the attack. The squadron having apparently partially paralysed the vitality of the forts, boldly dashed forward and gained an advantageous position in Uran Bay. They did not accomplish this, however, without finding the defence prepared for them. The pounding shots of the upper forts and ships would, undoubtedly, in time of war, work havoc with these structures of modern science. The unflinching self-confidence of the attacking Admiral now led him to conceive the plan of seizing the forts, from the rear, by landing armed parties under cover of his guns. This though undoubtedly unsuccessful, cannot be viewed otherwise than as a gallant attempt. This terminated the morning manœuvres, the attacking squadron retiring to sea with a view of carrying out further operations under cover of night.

The subjoined is a plan of the position of the belligerent vessels at the time the enemies' torpedo boats endeavoured to force a passage through the mine field.



This engagement was one of the most interesting scenes of yesterday's manœuvres, and formed a sight well worth looking at, apart from its value from a defender's or attacker's opinion as to effectiveness.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING MANŒUVRES.

The second stage in the proceedings was the projectile practice, carried out by the forts on a target (a very small one) towed by a torpedo boat, which represented a second attempt by a cruiser to run up the harbour and damage shipping. A considerable crowd, mostly natives, assembled to witness the practice on the Apollo Bunder as well as at the Colaba Battery. The shooting commenced at half-past four, and was continued until darkness prevented the sighting of the target. The shooting was rather faulty at first, falling considerably short, but afterwards it greatly improved, and the target only very narrowly escaped being destroyed.

The evening programme was for the enemy, after having proceeded to sea, to make an attack between eight o'clock and midnight on a mine field by launches, and for torpedo boat attack to be carried out in view to testing the mine field and search-light defence. The defence squadron was posted in readiness in the following positions:—The Abyssinia and Magdala south-east under weigh; the Plassey and torpedo boats looking out at entrance to harbour and joining up search-lights across the mouth of the harbour; and the turret-ship was near Oyster Rock battery burning search-lights. The Admiral and his party watched the manœuvres from the flag-ship Boadicea. H. E. Lord Harris was also on board, accompanied by Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, but left while the movements were in progress. At half-past nine it was observed that firing had commenced to the starboard bow. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the squadron advanced, attacking the forts and turret ships, and five minutes later Middle Ground first opened fire on the torpedo-boat, attacking the defence flotilla. Things were pretty lively during the next hour; two torpedo-boats attacked the Boadicea and the shipping in the harbour being met by small arm fire from shore and fort. A general torpedo attack on the shipping followed. One of the most interesting features of last night's manœuvres was a duel between two torpedo-boats. Three of the attacking force had stolen up the harbour under cover of darkness and blown up nearly all the shipping in the harbour. A torpedo boat of the Defence sighted and gave chase to one of these. The enemy had just discharged a torpedo at the American Yacht and was proceeding to blow up the R. I. M. S. Canning when the defender over-hauled her and the two were engaged under lee of the Canning. As to which had the better of the duel opinion was divided, but the enemy evidently believed she had for she allowed the defender to steam away and then ran up alongside Lord Brassey's "Sunbeam" and thence slowly proceeded to her moorings. The manœuvres were skilfully carried out, the search-lights being used to the best effect. The moon rose just as the attack was commencing and whilst the light it gave enabled spectators to see to more advantage what was going on, it militated somewhat against the excitement incidental to night attacks. A Company of the 5th Bombay Lancers marched down to the Apollo Bunder at eleven o'clock to be in readiness for joining in the defence of the forts.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, an accident of a very serious nature occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, near Dahnu station. The passenger train, which left Colaba at half-past nine o'clock, on Thursday night, collided with a goods train at the above place in the first siding where the goods train was being shunted. The collision resulted in the engine of the passenger train being totally smashed, while that of the "goods" was greatly damaged, and four waggons were wrecked to pieces. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the passengers escaped with a strong shaking only. The fireman of the passenger train jumped out of the engine, when it was found that the collision was inevitable, and the driver who did not move out of the engine also escaped unhurt. The railway authorities at Bulsar were at once communicated with, who despatched an engine to Dahnu, which took the passengers to Surat.

The accident caused a delay of close upon five hours, and the up mail-train was detained beyond Dahnu. The letters and parcels by the Guzerat mail were in consequence delivered in Bombay by the third delivery, and they were received in the afternoon instead of in the morning.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

The following starters were declared yesterday evening for to-day's races, and a new race will be filled this morning.

Pony Selling Race.—Distance: 1/2 mile.
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, Rs. 1,000, 7st 12lbs, Pillaji
Mr Sabir Fullah's g a p Eclipse, Rs. 500, 6st 8lbs, Nama
Mr Hunter's b aus geld Bushrat, Rs. 2,000, 8st 7lbs, Robinson.
Mr Essa Bin Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, Rs. 1,500, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs.
Mr M's blk cb m The Shrew, Rs. 500, 7st 6lbs, Clemenson.
Mr Ralli's g a g Geordie, Rs. 1,500, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim.

Free Handicap.—Distance: 5 furlongs.
Mr Bapty's g aus geld Scamp, 7st 7lbs, Pillaji.
Mr J Deseraj ur's b aus h Promised Land, 9st 8lbs., Mirza
Mr J Deseraj ur's b aus geld Marvel, 9st 13lbs, Pugh.
Mr Baldock's blk aus geld Cobra, 7st 3lbs, Clemenson.
Capt Houldworth's g aus geld Fossiker, 9st 10lbs, Capt. Welman.

Winner's Handicap.—Distance: 2 miles.
H H Aga Khan's g a h St. Kildare, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs.
Mr N M G's ca cb m Duchess, 8st 3lbs, Ramcharn.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 10st, Ebrahim.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st 2lbs, Mahomed Soda.
Mr Abdoola Fara's ch a b Artist, 8st, Pugh.

Consolation Stakes.—Distance: 1¼ mile.
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture 9st 8lbs, Gibbs.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Abdoola Fara's b a h Merrily, 8st 8lbs, Pugh.

Auction Stakes.—Distance: 5 furlongs.
Messrs. Graham and Ralli's, Noffil, Rs. 600, 8st 11lbs. Gibbs.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, Rs. 1,100, 10st 3lbs, Robinson.
Aga A S Shah's ch a h Claymore, Rs. 500, 8st 7lbs, K Mahomed.
H E A W's g ah Martaban, Rs. 800, 9st 5lbs, Mirza.

Special trains will leave Church Gate for Mahalaxmi at 3-5 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., local time.

The following lotteries were held:—

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Artist	95
St. Kildare	25
Ali Amir's Stable	190
Duchess	30
Total	840

PONY SELLING RACE.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Bushrat	110
Success	25
The Shrew	10
Sir Frank	25
Eclipse	5
Geordie	30
Total	705

ARRIVAL OF I. T. S. PATRICK STEWART.

H. M.'s I. T. S. Patrick Stewart, 1,115 tons, under the command of Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which Port she left on the 20th with the following passengers and cargo.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. O'Maley, Mrs. Seddon, Mrs. Hughes and 2 children, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Powell and child, Mr. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lovell and 2 children, Mr. J. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Davidson and 3 children, Mr. Bevachund Advani and brother and 10 deck; and 14 packages telegraph stores. She experienced during the voyage fine weather.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

The farewell performance of the season will be given to-night by Mr. Stanley's popular Burlesque and Opera Company. From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a grand variety entertainment is announced, and the audience having been entertained to a delightful and refreshing concert will have the opportunity of hearing the great ventriloquist, Mr. Daly.

Answering [illegible] the other day his [illegible] bhanga said: "The [illegible] character of opium rested [illegible] and it seems to me that [illegible] make out their case. The [illegible] conclusively shown that opium [illegible] medical purposes, and in many cas[illegible] tually taken in moderate quantities i[illegible] do no harm. In fact we had many w[illegible] before us who declared that they were benefitt[illegible] the habitual moderate use of the drug. So far [illegible] my own state is concerned, the poppy is cultivated but opium is taken by only a very small proportion of the people."

"What about opium-smoking?" was asked.

"Well, although the medical evidence has [illegible] been conflicting, at least 90 per cent. of the [illegible] witnesses—medical and non-medical—spoke [illegible] habit as a very injurious one."

"What do you think would be the effe[illegible] hibition, your Highness?"

"I think that smuggling would be larg[illegible] creased, and that there would be a vast am[illegible] illicit consumption. It would be extremely d[illegible] too, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion i[illegible] to the amount payable by way of compensa[illegible] only to Native States but also to individual[illegible] of occupation, &c. The Commission has d[illegible] in bringing these facts before the atten[illegible] the public. It also served a useful pur[illegible] bringing to light some serious abuses in [illegible] ministration of the Government monopoly sy[illegible] Bengal. As you know, the ryots themselve[illegible] forward and complained."

"Has the Commission during its peregri[illegible] had any 'emaciated wrecks' brought before [illegible]"

"No, I don't think so. It certainly has [illegible] any sitting I have attended. Unfortunately [illegible] has made me a less regular attendant than [illegible] have wished. At Umballa Sir William [illegible] and other members visited the homes of a [illegible] of opium-eaters, and at other places tours of [illegible] gation were also made. The consumers who [illegible] before us to give evidence did not seem phy[illegible] more unfit than non-consumers, while in som[illegible] —notably in regard to the warlike Sikhs—th[illegible] sumers were strong fellows."

"What is your Highness' own experience [illegible] effects of opium on those who take it?"

"My own experience goes to show that c[illegible] excess are few and far between. Opium is gen[illegible] taken by old men in the decline of life for [illegible] aches and pains. No, I would not recomme[illegible] use to those in good health. There is one [illegible] about the evidence which has struck me a[illegible] remarkable, and that is the statement so frequ[illegible] made that the effects of alcohol are far more in[illegible] ous than those of opium. Now I cannot agree [illegible] this. I should say that a man who forms the ha[illegible] taking a glass of wine with his food is doing a [illegible] ter thing than if he resorted to opium. I have [illegible] surprised at the sweeping condemnation which [illegible] been showered on alcohol. For instance claret [illegible] alcoholic beverage, which is known to enrich [illegible] blood. I should think, too, that the great maj[illegible] of those who said so much against alcohol are th[illegible] selves consumers of it; whilst the opium which [illegible] praised so much is not resorted to by them. [illegible] can only be regarded as rather inconsistent."

Upon being congratulated on the industry which characterised the Commission, in carrying out the programme the Maharaja remarked: "Yes we [illegible] worked hard all the way through, sometimes tra[illegible] ling at night and taking evidence in the day-ti[illegible] The work accomplished by the Commission is larg[illegible] due to the business capacity of Lord Brassey, who makes a capital president."

"Did you visit any smoking dens?"

"I did not, but other members did. I had two rea[illegible] sons for not going: one was that I had seen the de[illegible] before, and the other was that to my mind the tru[illegible] state of affairs could not be elicited by such visits. The keepers of the dens were very well aware of the presence of the Commission in the town, and would, of course, take care to have everything in as good order as possible so as to be prepared for the Commission in the event of a visit. If any "wreck" was an *habitue* of the shop he would, of course, be kept out of the way for the time being. In fact it was impossible under the circumstances to see the dens as they are at ordinary times. I was able to render the Commission the most aid in Behar and the North-West Provinces, as I was pretty well acquainted with the system of cultivation there. Sir James Lyall rendered us most valuable aid by the preparation of a memorandum on the Chinese aspect of the question, which threw quite a new light on the history of what is called 'the opium war' with that country."

In answer to further questions the Maharaja [illegible] that like Lord Brassey he was paying his own ex[illegible] penses in connection with the Commission. He had come to Bombay with forty-five followers, but this was quite exceptional [illegible] travels of the Commission taken only [illegible] A set of resolutions is being drafted in Bombay by the Commission and the report would be drawn up in London on the lines of these resolutions. The report will be submitted to himself and Mr. Haridas in due course, and if there be any points in it with which they disagree they will write a minority report.

THE BARODA WATANDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was not my intention the other day to reply to the letter of "One Who Knows" in detail. But I simply wanted to place before the public actual official correspondence. But I saw that it was not possible for you to make room for so much matter. I shall therefore reply to-day in brief. "One Who Knows" admits that there is a universal cry of oppression in the Baroda State, and yet in the same breath he contends that no adequate provocation has been given for that. The very fact of such a universal cry is in itself sufficient to prove that the policy adopted by the Settlement Department is high-handed and utterly distasteful to all the parties affected by it. If "One Who Knows" is not deceived and makes statements believing them to be true he will be the first man to take up the suggestion of the *Baroda Vatsal* and other papers with respect to a public inquiry by an independent commission into the working of the Settlement Department. It will set all cry of discontent and oppression at rest and will enable the public to find out whether any real cause of complaint exists or whether people of different castes and creeds from every part of the Rajya had entered into a conspiracy against its own government under an imaginary grievance. I would like even to suggest that half the expenses of the commission of inquiry may be defrayed by the people interested and half by Government. If "One Who Knows" do not accept this suggestion of public inquiry, of course by independent judges from the mofussil, the [illegible] will be justified in inferring that he want[illegible] believe what is not true, and that hi[illegible] machinations were intended to spread [illegible] misdeeds of those whom he want[illegible] aggravate the misery of th[illegible] subjects of his Highness, wh[illegible] be really aggrieved and h[illegible] politics and undercurre[illegible]

The second resolution [illegible] Vatandar Mandal of 17th September, 1893, cont[illegible] the following answer to the question why there w[illegible] delay on the part of Vatandars in realising the grie[illegible] and as the Vatan Rules were not translated in Gujerati and circulated widely among the Vatandars who were to be affected thereby most of the Vatandars were ignorant of the scope of those rules up to the present time;" the second paragraph of their petition also states clearly the same thing. The Vatan Rules were translated by me in Gujerati for the information of the Vatandars, and for this I am told that attempts were made to bring me under the clutches of the penal law of the place. I am further told that messages were sent about that the department will directly or indirectly ruin those who will join in the movement, and that a Vatandar of Kadi was actually compelled to give his agreement in writing to abstain from joining the Mandal.

About the deputation going in a body to Makarpura, let the public know that no reply was sent by the Private Secretary to his Highness to my letter No. 12 of 24th November, praying for fixing the time for the visit. Nor was a single communication in reply sent to any of the previous communications, including the telegram sent to St. Moritz Headjin Europe more than three months previous to the intended visit of the Mandal in a body, at a cost of Rs. 100. The Mandal in a body was convinced that the treatment they had received was anything but satisfactory, and therefore they resolved before dispersing that they should protest against this insult. They felt that they were entitled to some reply at least. If they had been told that their request would receive attention, or that it was unreasonable, if they had been told that their Mandal would not be recognised, and that they had no right to present the petition, it would have been tantamount to some sort of reply. But that insult should be added to injury was not less extraordinary than the determination of the Mandal to demand justice and ordinary courtesy. The charge levelled against the Mandal that they shouted while the carriage of his Highness passed is a scandalous lie. When nobody in the Rajya listened to the grievances of the oppressed no course was left open to them but to invite the sympathy of the public at large.

What could possibly be dubious in the character of a regularly-constituted body for a set purpose immediately concerning themselves and for taking constitutional steps against what they considered to be an oppressive measure? But on the contrary there is ample scope for suspicion in the conduct of a mysterious writer who has not the courage to come forward, but has the meanness to stab his opponents in the dark. The Vatandar Mandal's primary object is to show the hardship these rules have caused and are likely to cause, and the hardship seems to have been admitted by "One Who Knows," as he says "that there might be imperfections and omissions in these rules, and that a considerable portion of these rule consists of only provisional instructions issued by his Highnes, for the guidance of the Settlement Department, it is not unlikely, therefore, that they may undergo the necessary alterations and improvement,&c." On the authority of these rules people have lost their livings!—Yours, &c.,

V. S. DESAI.

The completion of the new quarters for British Infantry on the Lebong spur, at Darjeeling, may possibly be delayed owing to the Military Works estimates being cut down.

…AGE.

…OMBAY GAZETTE."

…forward copy of a letter …the Royal Opium Commis…day's sitting. I am to state that …not supplied to the press by the …because no reporters were present.—

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Land Revenue, Custom and Opium.

Feb. 23.

Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

To the Secretary, the Royal Opium Commission.

SIR,—In connection with the letter published in to-day's papers, which, at the last meeting of the Commission the Rev. Mr. Prautch laid before the chairman, I have the honour to request that the following statement may be placed on record.

Mr. Prautch writes that Mr. Almon, the Assistant Commissioner, or Assistant Collector, wrote from the Customs House to a legal gentleman in Poona, asking him to arrange an interview with an important anti-opiumist witness in Poona. The letter to which Mr. Prantch presumably alludes was addressed by Mr. Almon to a friend who is a pleader in Poona, and also a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. The letter is in the following terms.

"My dear——, In a paper, called the Women's Anti-Opium Prayer Sheet for August, 1892, published in England, there is a report of an address by Miss Sundrabal Powar on the opium question. Some of the statements said to have been made by Miss Powar are strange to those having a knowledge of these things here. Are you acquainted with Miss Powar? If you are and can do so, could you arrange with Miss Powar that I should see her with the view of asking her about these particular statements in the way of explanation. If Miss Powar will see me, I would like yourself and some other non-official gentleman to be present at the interview."

With regard to Mr. Prautch's statement, that the suggestion of an interview had reference to an important anti-opiumist witness, it is to be noted that when Mr. Almon's letter was written we were not aware that Miss Sundrabai was intended to be called as a witness.

The circumstances under which the letter was written are briefly as follows:—

In January last my attention was drawn to a paper published in England, in August, 1892, under the title of "Sundrabai's Message," which I had not before seen, and which contained among others the following statements:—

That thousands of high caste women die of starvation in their dark zenana rooms, because their husbands ruin themselves by smoking in licensed opium dens:

That young men are led to smoke opium through the wiles of the opium farmer, who sets his servants at the street corners furnished with ready filled pipes to tempt the youths to smoke:

That they (apparently either the opium officials or the opium farmer) quietly mix opium with our tea in refreshment-rooms and in hotels, so that a craving for opium arises, and, before we know what we are doing, we shall become slaves of opium.

As the alleged writer, Miss Sundrabai, was born in or near Poona, and has spent almost her whole life in Poona or in Bombay, it followed that these statements referred either to Poona or to Bombay. As each of these statements involved serious charges against the management of the opium revenue in Bombay, it became my duty to inquire into their truth. Enquiries made through the Commissioner of Police and the Health Officer of the Municipality failed to reveal any foundation for them, except that in respect of the third statement, it appeared that about two years ago there had been a rumour that certain Irani or Persian Parsee tea-house keepers put poppy-heads in their tea to darken its colour. As Mr. Almon, the Assistant Collector of Abkari, could procure no independent information, and also as he is responsible for hotel and refeshment-room licences and under the Abkari Act has power to deal with infringements of the Opium Act, I asked him to make enquiry into the truth of this rumour. The results of Mr. Almon's enquiries was that the rumour had no foundation in fact. He suggested to me that, as in such cases, he might obtain from Miss Sundrabai, in Poona, the individual who had made the statement, information regarding the practice which he had failed to obtain in Bombay. The letter given above was written with that object and with my knowledge. In reply Mr. Almon was informed that his friend could not arrange a visit, but that a reference might be made to the Rev. A. W. Prautch of Thana, to whom his friend was forwarding Mr. Almon's letter, and who, his friend wrote, probably knew Miss Sundrabai and might arrange an interview. On hearing of Mr. Prautch's connection with the matter I determined to make no further enquiry. Mr. Prantch's statement in his letter to the effect that a man that, after the receipt of his friend's communication, Mr. Almon called on the witness, who declined to see him is, I am informed, without foundation.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Land Revenue, Custom, and Opium.

ON THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG'S PORTRAIT AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE Bombay candidate for the vacant laureateship sends us some more of his characteristic verses. Printed in illuminated letters it would have been well to affix them below the picture in the Arts Exhibition. But it is now too late:—

Is this the likeness, this the remnant sole,
This the sum total, this the simple all
That meets the gaze on entrance to the hall
Of Fine Arts Palace, and adorns the wall
On right? Is this what's left here of Telang
Whose fame, whose deeds, whose worth, all Bombay sang
Ere funeral-cymbals ceased; with whose praise rang
The air, loud, deep, when ruthless Death did twang
His bugle-horn and hope's bright lamp did cast
To dust, by hast'ning him t'eternal rest?

Say 'tis but earthly part, nay *semblance* mere
Of earthly part. Sheer shade of light and cheer
That moved midst us! (Steal not thou silent tear,
Wherefore intrude in Exhibition here?)

What doth Law Journals' bulk as back-ground mean?
What imports dry Report his fingers 'tween?
Know'st not it was *Literature's* clime serene
That Telang gambolled in from hour to hour,
Till cold Death's dark and gloomy cloud did lour,
Disease's pall his wearied limbs did cover
And carry him to Love's aye blissful bower?

For culture born, for culture constant bred,
To Culture, fair, attractive he was wed,
Culture, self-culture was his daily bread,
In Health and Culture's conflict he was dead!
Culture his couch and culture evening rest,
Culture this modest scholar-martyr's crest,
Literature true, his wealth, delight and dower
O'er Culture's self-his parted soul must hover.
Literature's works should then as background serve
For these, O Artist, will the truth preserve.

Wherefore these ruddy cheeks, this bloom of health?
O treacherous Health! insidious and by stealth
Didst gnaw unknown his vitals and lay low—
Like lightning's stroke, alas! to all our woe—
One who the lore of East and West combined
In his own self, whose calm, well-balanced mind
Was never swayed by Passion's passing wind,
Whose views and counsel wise and sober, just,
Right freely sought in need by young and old
Experience touchstone found but standard gold.

Where are those beaming eyes, that radiant smile,
Where's Telang's shrug of shoulders that erewhile
Spoke of fair Conscience' gentle prick they bore,
That bid him boldly o'er her Voice adore,
Where's his smooth flowing speech for ever sought?
In dust, alas! in cold cold dust they rot.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Feb. 9, 1894.

The Judgeships of Allahabad and Lucknow, which fall vacant this spring by the retirement of Mr. F. E. Elliot, in the one case, and of Mr. A. Mac-Millan in the other, will be filled probably by Mr. W. Blennerhasset, from Rae Bareli, and Mr. Rose Scott, from Jhansi, respectively.

ACCORDING to Afghan news letters, General Ghulam Haider, with the leading men of Asmar and Kunar, arrived the other day at Jellalabad to pay their respects to Shahzada Habibulla, the son of the Amir, whose arrival there was previously reported. The leading men of the Laipura Mohmands, with Muhammad Akber Khan, the Khan of Laipura, also went to Jellalabad for the above purpose, while Shad Muhammad Khan, Governor of Shinwar, Ningrai, and Lughman to meet the Amir's son at Jellalabad. They all had interviews with the Shahzada, and were much pleased with the way in which he received them and told them that the Amir would always be prepared to redress their grievances of any sort, even if against a high servant of the State. The Shahzada told the darbar that the only object of his coming was to see them, to inspect the frontier, and to marry; and he concluded by saying that he was much pleased with them, and exhorting them to remain always loyal to their ruler as heretofore. All were then allowed to return to their homes after receiving khillats. At the desire of the Amir's son, the Governor of Jellalabad subsequently presented the Khogiani prisoners (who have been in prison for a long time) to him; and by his orders the majority of them, along with other prisoners who were believed to be innocent of crime, were released, but the three men who were implicated in plundering the Amir's mails and Kabul people before the departure to Kabul of the British Mission were put to death by being blown from a gun. It is believed at Jellalabad that the Amir intends going to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and to other places for a change of air, and that he has sent his son to Jellalabad to exercise his influence over the people, so that in the Amir's absence his son might be able to rule Afghanistan in peace. The experiment seems to work well, for the Shahzada has impressed the people as being of amiable character, and they are greatly pleased with him.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So many misrepresentations of facts connected with the starting of the New Bombay-Japan Line have recently appeared in the public press from the pens of several anonymous correspondents, that, in justice to ourselves, we trust you will allow us some space in your columns to reply to these attacks, once for all. If any of the gentlemen who have been trying to throw dust in the eyes of those concerned have anything fresh to urge in reply, we hope they will in future adopt the manly course of writing over their own signatures. As far as we can gather, the following is the substance of the objections urged against this line:—

1. That this line by supplying the Japanese market with cheap cotton puts the yarn trade of Bombay at a disadvantage.

2. That the introduction of Japanese yarn into Chinese market, made possible by this line, will stir up the Chinese, owing to their alleged jealousy of Japan to start spinning mills of their own.

3. That this line has been started from interested motives, in order to enable to build up a large export business in cotton.

4. That this line, owing to the powerful opposition offered by the combined liners, has not the elements of stability, and that in a short time its supporters may find themselves left in the lurch and at the mercy of the powerful companies whom they have ventured to oppose.

Now with regard to the first point at issue. We are surprised that anybody who can make an ordinary calculation can have any doubt in the matter. It is not a case of mere assertion but of figures, as was conclusively shown by a correspondent, signing himself "Director," and as far as we know no one has yet attempted to controvert his statements. There is no getting behind or round the fact pointed out by that correspondent that our company carries yarn to Hongkong from Bombay at 1·37 pies per lb., and to Shanghai at 1·88 pies per lb., whereas the yarn manufactured in Japan from Indian cotton cannot be carried to the same parts under 2·23 pies. This fact is well enough known in Japan, and even if it had not been the P. and O. Company have taken great care to point this out to our Japanese friends. An evidently inspired article in the *Hiogo News*, Japan, after declaring that the Japanese cotton importers have been made the dupes of parties cleverer than themselves, goes on to say: "The spinners then who have entered into this agreement will consequently find themselves turning out yarn manufactured from cotton laid down in Japan at this fixed cost of thirteen rupees per ton to compete with Bombay yarn placed on this market at a rate of freight, probably from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower. We recommend this revelation to the Osaka Spinners' Union, which has been injudicious enough to bind itself for a lengthy period to marine carriers who are entirely new to the service, undertaken to the prejudice of lines which have heretofore brought in whatever raw cotton was required from abroad."

The last sentence shows the direction from which the wind blows. But if further and more direct confirmation is wanted as to the views held by the P. and O. Company themselves, we have only to turn to the report of interview between Mr. Joseph, the Hongkong agent of the P. and O. Company, accompanied by the Yokohama and Kobe agents of the same company, on the one side, and Mr. Shibusawa, a very prominent Japanese merchant, on the other, which was copied in the Bombay papers from the "Japan Mail." According to this report Mr. Joseph, who went avowedly with the intention of convincing the Japanese of their mistake, "doubted whether the (Japanese) spinners had not been imposed upon by Mr. Tata of Bombay, for it was clear that while the price of raw cotton rose, that of yarn would fall as a result of the competition of transportation, and that, in consequence of it, the import of Bombay yarn, which had recently been diminishing, would be augmented once more." He further added that "this was exactly the point which Mr. Tata was secretly contriving to attain, and that Mr. Shibusawa should convey these points to the spinners of the country." Nor was Mr. Joseph slow in grasping the advantage which the consumer would derive from the competition, for he pointed out "that in the event of competition unhappily arising the Japanese Transport Company and his Company might suffer great loss, while the Chinese alone, in consequence of the reduction of freight, would reap the benefit by obtaining the yarns cheaply from Bombay or elsewhere." Thus the strongest argument against objection number one, with which we are now dealing, is corroborated by our opponents themselves. But the friends of that company on this side of the world in their anonymous communications not only totally ignore this point, but try to draw an opposite conclusion, not based on figures or facts, but simply on the assertion that our line is doing harm to the Indian yarn trade by exporting cotton at cheaper rates, conveniently forgetting the very important fact that yarn is carried cheaper still. Before our line was started the freight on cotton to Japan was Rs. 17 per ton, while that on yarn to Hongkong and Shanghai was Rs. 12 and Rs. 17, respectively. The freight on cotton has been reduced by us to Rs. 12, while that on yarn to Rs. 8 and Rs. 11. Now, Sir, the question will naturally arise: If the arrangement is in favour of Bombay spinners, why do the Japanese spinners support it? Mr. Joseph's remarks about the Chinese alone reaping the benefit from this competition partly answers this question. The Japanese are much more far-sighted, and have clearer heads than the Bombay mill-owners (even though they may be "anxious" ones) have proved themselves to be. They will know that China, as a consuming country has not yet been sufficiently exploited and that her capabilities in this direction are still enormous; and that it only wants cheaper yarns to open up still greater tracts of the country to foreign manufacturers for all of whom there is plenty of room. Casting their eyes about to see in what direction a reduction could be made they were not slow to perceive that the rates of the carriers were too high as compared not only with the profits of the yarn trade itself, but also with the existing facilities for transport in other parts of the world. Failing to obtain a reduction in freight, they adopted the bold idea of throwing down the gauntlet to the allied companies. They knew that in this matter "the interests of Bombay and Japan were identical, as both had much to gain from the reduction of freight." For this purpose the support of the Bombay spinners was essential. By a lucky coincidence Mr. J. N. Tata, who has for the last twelve years been trying to get the freight on yarn from Bombay to China reduced, happened to be in Japan at the time, and was approached on the subject by the Japanese spinners. Aware of the difficulties he had to encounter twelve years ago when he induced the Austro-Hungarian Line to run steamers to China in opposition to the P. and O. Company, Mr. Tata made certain representations on behalf of the spinners on this side. He knew by experience that the Bombay merchant looked only to the present gain and took no thought of the future, whereas the Japanese had sufficient insight to see what would benefit him in the long run. The representation was that the Bombay yarn merchant should be put on a favourable footing as compared with the importer of cotton into Japan, otherwise he would look with distrust upon the movement, and without his support the scheme would probably fall to the ground. At this stage there was fear of the negotiations falling through, but in the end patriotic feelings prevailed, and, as Mr. Shibusawa explained in the interview above referred to, "the cherished aim of the Japanese for the last ten years was at last realized." How much the feelings excited in Japan by the Ravenna-Chishimo incident had to do with this decision we cannot say. One thing at any rate we hope will be clearly seen from what has gone above. It is that the relative position of Bombay and Japan as competitors is in no way affected by the starting of this line, and if Japan ever succeeds in getting the better of her rivals it will be owing to her own superior enterprise and future development of skill in manufactures. The next question is one that we are surprised to find involved in this controversy. It shows that the opponents of our line must have been very hard put to discover (or shall we say invent) new objections against it. To begin with, they are starting from the wrong premises. They allege that in China there is a growing commercial jealousy of Japan. What is their authority for this statement. Time after time have we had reports of massacres of foreigners, but never a word about any popular ebullition against Japan. In the absence of more definite proofs of this jealousy, we must eliminate this item altogether from the controversy. It is true that China shows signs of waking up, and that there is some talk of starting mills there, but it is in no way owing to the introduction of Japanese yarns into her market. At the best of times, the contact with European civilization that is stirring up a few men to try and introduce innovations. How far they will succeed remains to be seen. The country is so conservative that there is trouble enough in introducing machine-made yarn into the interior and induce weavers to touch it. It is only when the market is glutted that the excessive cheapness of yarn helps to force it upon the country. The cheapening of freight by helping to introduce cheaper yarn into the country is the very measure calculated to put a stop to any attempt on the part of the Chinese to spin by machinery themselves. It is an undoubted fact that the cost of production in China is very great, and likely to remain so; therefore unless Bombay yarn becomes so dear that it would pay the Chinese to start mills of their own, there need be no fear of competition from that quarter.

It will be within the memory of the Bombay millowners that when the closing of the mints last year threatened to disorganise trade and the Committee of the Association recommended working short time, we were the first to point out the danger of foreign competition by increasing cost of production. We suggested a reduction of wages, the practice of economy, and finally a demand for the reduction of freight on yarn. This last point we repeatedly urged both in public and in private, suggesting that the Association should approach the P. and O. Company with a view to a reduction in freight of 25 per cent. A timely concession to these demands would have made the startling of the new Bombay-Japan Line an impossibility. The indecision of the Bombay mill-owners was fortunately not copied by the clearer-sighted Japanese merchants with the result that Japan has now come to the aid of Bombay and given an impetus to her yarn market in her hour of need.

Much has been attempted to be made out of the fact that Messrs. Tata & Co. are large exporters of cotton to Japan. Capital has been made of the resemblance between the titles of the two firms coupled with the fact that one partner of our firm is also a partner in Messrs. Tata & Co. Beyond this there is or has been no connection whatever between these two firms whose line of business is entirely distinct. On this is based the charge of "interested motives." Now even if our own firm had been exporters of cotton, we fail to see how we should benefit by the new line beyond what every other exporter does. It is not contended that we are putting Messrs. Tata & Co. on specially favour…

…able terms as compared with other shippers. Then we have conclusively shown above that cotton is, if anything, at a disadvantage as compared with yarn so even the charge of bolstering up cotton exports at the expense of yarn exports does not hold good. Nor have Messrs. Tata & Co. the monopoly of the cotton exports from this port as it has been attempted to suggest. The following figures will speak for themselves:—Since the starting of the Bombay Japan Line about 15,700 bales of cotton have been exported to Japan, of which Messrs. Tata & Co.'s shipments have amounted to 5,300 bales.

The fourth objection is one which has been very cleverly devised in order to withdraw the confidence of the public from our line. Of all others it is the one calculated to do us most harm, but one certainly as untenable as the other three. Any one capable of thinking for himself could at once see the invalidity of the three first objections, but with regard to the last no one unacquainted with the facts could form any opinion. Nor could these facts be known unless we took the public into our confidence. Our opponents have whispered it in private, or thrown out vague suggestions in public that there is every chance of our being overpowered in a short space of time by the powerful opposition of the three allied companies. Even if there was any probability of this, let not the public forget that we have for our ally the Nippon Yushen Kaisha who have a fleet of some sixty steamers and have regular lines running to China, Manilla, Australia, Siberia, and Hawaii. Then there is the element of patriotism above referred to, and the strong feeling against the P. and O. in Japan owing to the collision between Haruma and the Chishima, to be taken into consideration—and it forms a no mean factor. The Japanese are ambitious of becoming a maritime power and both parties in their Parliament are agreed on the point of encouraging the carrying trade of Japan in a subsidy to the Nippon Yushen Kaisha to help the company to extend her operations in every probable direction. The Japanese Government not only find subsidy to the work of developing the trade of the country. On our side the P. and O. Company too gets a subsidy from the revenues of India. How is that subsidy employed? Instead of developing the trade of India by cheap freights all their efforts have been directed to maintaining a high rate of freight on this branch of their line in order to pay fat dividends to shareholders in England. And what is it that enables her to do so? The monopoly enjoyed by her owing to the subsidy derived from the revenues of India. To maintain this monopoly, it is an open secret, that she in her turn subsidises two foreign companies. Thus when on the one hand the Government of India issues resolutions for encouraging local industries their revenues are spent in supporting continental shipping companies and acting as a drag upon the development of the cotton industry of Bombay, which finds employment for so many thousands of the poor of this country and has made Bombay the second city in the Empire.

Now with regard to the probability of our being overpowered in the event of competition. Let us see what can do a common sum in addition and multiplication work out the figures we give below and draw his own conclusion as to which party will have to suffer most damage. Owing to the patriotic action of the Japanese spinners we have the carrying of all the cotton that is exported to Japan at Rs. 12 per ton for two years. The quantity shipped last year was nearly 1,25,000 bales. Owing to cheaper freight the probability is that the exports this year will be heavier, but even retaining last year's figures the freight on this alone will amount to some 3¾ lakhs a year. We have besides from thirteen to fourteen thousand tons of yarn guaranteed to us for carriage at our rates, Rs. 8 to Hongkong and Rs. 11 to Shanghai. This means about 1½ lakhs more. Besides this we have some 4,000 chests of opium guaranteed to us already at our rates, besides sundry cargoes at intermediate ports. The profit on these alone will amount to cover all expenses, leaving us room to carry a large amount of cargo at nominal competition rates. It is a well-known fact that our steamers are much cheaper to work than those of the allied companies. They are better fitted for carrying cargo and consume less coal. The economy in office establishment and staff is considerable as compared with the 11 steamers employed by the allied liners. We have a coal cargo always to fall back upon on the return journey. Now compare our position with that of our opponents. Of the 30,000 chests of opium that they used to carry at Rs. 16 per chest, they will only have some 26,000 to carry at Rs. 2 per chest, our competition rates. Of the four lakhs bales of yarn they used to carry at an average of Rs. 14 per bale from Bombay to the Chinese frontier they will only be carrying it at an average of Rs. 4½ per ton, the competition rates. For it is but reasonable to suppose that over and above the 40,000 bales guaranteed to us, we shall succeed in drawing at least 60,000 bales of yarn by reducing the rates to a nominal limit. The same remarks refer to the rest of the general cargo in which the allied companies have been forced to announce a reduction of over 50 per cent. However powerful a company may be they cannot manage to go on losing at this rate in competition with another which for two years at least is secure against loss. We feel that in making this comparison we are going somewhat out of our way, but we have been obliged to go into these figures to prove that we have every likely chance to be able to prolong the war than our opponents whose supporters prophesy that we shall have to retire from the contest owing to heavy losses in about three months.—Yours, &c.,

TATA AND SONS.

ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Alexander's letter on this subject deserves some notice. He says, the use of opium has never been recommended by any medical writer except for medicinal purposes, and even Sir William Moore warns people against its habitual use. This is true; but it does not touch the point at issue what Sir W. Moore has said, and what he has written in pamphlets since this agitation began is, that India is an opium-eating country; that a percentage of the population larger in some districts than in others take to eating opium or swallowing it in a solid form, as Europeans take to drinking whisky, because they like it. He has said that those who thus take to consuming opium, are speaking generally as strong and as healthy, as those who abstain from it, and those who take it largely are much better off than those who take an excess of alechol. It is, therefore, not apparent to Sir W. Moore that any legislation is required on the subject. On the ground that opium-eating becomes a tyrannous habit, it may be condemned, but the Anti-Opium Party want a stronger plank than this to stand on.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, Feb. 21. H. C. VANTIN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue Mr. Gulabrai Mancharam Mehtaji charges me with criticising his views expressed before the Opium Commission without fully understanding them. In justice to myself will you allow me to say that he is hardly right in thinking so and waxing eloquent over opium *bala-goli* and even alcohol for which there was no occasion whatsoever? Mr. Mehtaji may perhaps have been accepted as a witness on account of the extraordinary statement (quoted in my last) he had to make to the Commission; at which Lord Brassey seemed rather annoyed and which, after passing a facetious remark, he charged this sub-editor of the "Bejerati" to contradict when he wrote next. But in my letter I have said nothing against or in favour of the views he put forth there, nor have I questioned the propriety of his coming out to appear before the Royal Commission. What I protested was to his speaking there in a representative character which he appears to have done from the report in your issue of Saturday, saying, "Those were the views which took place before the Commission which educated natives consider Godsend, &c., &c." Educated natives, I said, appreciated the value of the precious time of the Commission much better; and while refraining themselves from wasting it with a flood of empty denunciation, they wish it had better be taken up by those who can speak with authority on the subject and in a calm and dispassionate manner on the practical question. To infer that I insinuate educated natives to be advocates of intoxicants simply because I objected to Mr. Mehtaji's undertaking to represent their views to the Commission, may perhaps do credit to the logic of this exponent of the opinions of educated natives, who, now that his real character is exposed, is obliged to confess himself not to be a graduate. My only aim was to draw your attention to Mr. Mehtaji's assumed role in order to show the true worth of his views; and I hope you will allow that I was justified in doing so and may go no further.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 22. A GRADUATE.

* This correspondence must now cease.—*Ed. B. G.*

SINCE the introduction of the obscuration system of test at Madras, in June, 1891, it has been the practice to distil a sample from each and every consignment of spirit imported into Madras for ascertaining its real strength. This practice was objected to by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., as they were of opinion that there was no necessity of testing all consignments of the same brand when the liquor in all cases is of the same strength; and this firm also brought to notice that the practice involved them in loss, as the bottles used for the test were unsaleable. As a fact, it was found by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, that on comparing the results obtained from testing of well-known brands from time to time variations were found to exist, but they were slight, and it was considered advisable by the Collector to consult the practice prevailing at Bombay and Calcutta. The system observed at Bombay has commended itself to the Madras Collector of Sea Customs. At Bombay new imported brands are tested, but the same brands are not tested over and over again on every importation, the gaugers being guided by the results of previous tests, unless a marked difference in strength is indicated by the hydrometer, in which case the real alcoholic strength is again ascertained by distillation. At reasonable intervals all old or well-known brands are re-tested for the satisfaction of the department that there is no variation in the percentage of obscuration generally found in such brands. Brands which are consigned to agents in Bombay for sale on account of the manufacturers, who are consequently affected by the payment of duty, are tested oftener than others, as such brands have, it is stated, been known to undergo changes either to suit the pockets of the manufacturers or the taste of the consumers. Similar brands, the character of which is likely to be altered at the instance of the local agents at Bombay, are also overhauled at shorter intervals. The Board of Revenue has sanctioned the adoption of the Bombay practice in the Madras Presidency, but this concession will apply only to bottled spirits, the rule regarding spirit in bulk remaining unaltered, i. e., each and every cask having still to be distilled,

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, for the season of 1893-94 is issued, estimates generally being up to 1st February 1894. The total cotton area of the Presidency is about 10 per cent. above last year's area, and approximately the same percentage above average. The increase is almost general and is due to favourable sowing rain. The Deccan is the only district that has a smaller area than last year. This diminution, however, is only about 3 per cent. The outturn is expected to be as much as that of last year, but 42 per cent. below the full standard and 8 per cent. below average. Prices are lower than last year.

GUJARAT.

Ahmedabad.—In the December report it was noted that a considerable area was hopelessly damaged by September rains, and was ploughed up. In spite of this, the area is nearly 30 per cent. more than last year, but 9 per cent. under average. The outturn is estimated to fall short of the full average and of the normal outturn by respectively 42 and 12 per cent. It is however nearly 33 per cent. more than last year. If we allow for the increased area this year, the above figures show that this year's crop yielded about the same acre outturn as last year. The season commenced favourably but, as already noted, heavy September rain did considerable damage. Moreover, November rain caused shedding of flowers, and rain in January and cloudy weather at the end of the season proved injurious to the crop.

Broach.—The crop was sown under favourable conditions. The area is 23 and 13 per cent. respectively above average and last year. The outturn is estimated slightly below last year and 34 per cent. below full average. The latter part of the season was unfavourable. Rain in November and December and cloudy weather induced blight in places and damaged the earlier maturing bolls. Boll-worm did a considerable amount of damage in some fields.

Surat.—Area 22 and 13 per cent. respectively above last year's area and average, due to good rain for sowing. The outturn is estimated 50 per cent. above last year, but 43 and 7 per cent. respectively below the full standard and average. As in Broach, the crop suffered from November rain and was similarly damaged in January.

Kaira shows an appreciable fall both in its comparatively small area and outturn. This is attributable to excessive rain.

Panch Mahals have 500 acres with a middling crop.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum.—Area 40 and 37 per cent. above last year and average. Crop middling and outturn estimates 68 per cent. below full standard and 25 per cent. below normal.

Other Karnatak States.—Area 30 and 32 per cent. above last year and average. Rain for sowing was favourable as in British districts and cotton was sown in place of jowari damaged by locusts in Sangli and by rats in Miraj. The American variety, which is blighted, has given a poor yield, whilst the indigenous variety has yielded fairly well. The outturn is estimated 72, 51 and 18 per cent. below the full standard, last year, and average respectively.

KHAIRPUR.

Area slightly below last year and average with a fairly good crop.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 20th February were published in Thursday's "Government Gazette."—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 73 cents and average of four other talukas 38 cents. River at Kotri on 19th, 6 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Early wheat in ear. Peas injured by insects in Larkhana. Rain throughout the district, bene fiting crops; average 27 cents. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops in good condition except in one taluka where they are slightly damaged by rust. Rain in twelve talukas 1 to 80 cents. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain in one taluka 30 cents.; beneficial to crops. Fodder supply sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 17th Februarary 1894).—Standing crops in sood condition. Cotton picking commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices station-ary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 17th February 1894).—Standing crops in good condition. Gram harvesting and tobacco cutting progressing. Prospects generally good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and reaping of rabi jowari, lang and wheat in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 17th February 1894.)—Standing crops in good condition and cotton picking continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi crops and preparation of land for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops completed in the Sinnar, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Yeola and Kalvan talukas and in progress in other talukas. Standing rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba 'Bombay'.—Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 14th, 5° warm on 15th, fell to 1° cool by 18th and rose to 6° fall on 20th. Vapour tension excessive from 14th to 16th and normal from 17th to 20th. Abnormal wind southerly on 15th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice crops nearly completed. Rabi crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—State of summer crops good.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of wheat gram and jowari and threshing of bajri almost completed. Standing crops in fair condition. Late rain has slightly injured reaped and standing crops. Plough ing for next season in progress. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in five and dearer in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 17th February 1894). Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed; that of rabi crops in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next season in the Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari and bajri in the Sangola taluka.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops doing well except in the Valva, Khand and Tasgaon talukas where they have slightly suffered from late rain. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Weeding of second crop still in progress. Garden crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of wheat, picking of cotton and manufacturing of molasses from sugarcane in progress.

Wadhwan.—Wheat crops good. Cotton moderate. Water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock, standing crops and poppy in fair condition. Poppy outturn estimated at 75 per cent. Cotton picking and harvesting of jowari continue in Navsari and Baroda divisions.

ANALYSIS OF SUICIDE.

…g us does not feel pity, if not horror and … those who have so lost all regard for law, …vine, as to premeditatingly take measures …destruction?

…ant of self-reliance; lack of self-mastery; antipathy to existence, and a longing to escape life's responsibilities are the frequent excuses offered by those who, in "fits of temporary insanity," rudely cut the thread of life.

While there may be some excuse for those, there is none for so-called criminal carelessness for those who cultivate a disregard for kindly advice, and underestimate admonition. When life seems a burden, when the nights are long and sleepless, when the continual strain threatens life, many recklessly turn a deaf ear and cold shoulder to a friend's proffered advice. Why should prejudice and arrogance so often prevent one following the dictates of conscience? "Fortunately," says Mr. John Slater, Green Lane, Walsall—"I accepted the advice of a friend and took Warner's Safe Cure, and my only regret is that I did not escape all these months of cruel torture by commencing sooner, for my life, which was a constant burden, is now a pleasure. About three years ago I was seized with terrible pains in my stomach, chest and heart, and it seemed as if I would die during these attacks. I was in the Birmingham General Hospital, but could not get relief. All these painful symptoms have entirely disappeared; I can do my work, and feel better than I have done for seven years. £10 per bottle for Warner's Safe Cure would have been cheap to me in view of what it saved." For sale by leading chemists.

WHAT MR. INGHAM TOLD MR. HEYDEN.

IT was a very lucky thing for Mr. Heyden that Mr. Ingham called to see him just when he did. But it would have been better still if he had done so long before. For Mr. Ingham turned out to be the only man able to give any advice worth a rush. Lots of other people had talked and suggested things, as they do when they see a house on fire. But it is commonly the firemen who put out the blaze after all. And so Mr. Ingham happened to have a bit of useful knowledge that nobody else had. And, indeed, the case was very like a fire, although it wasn't a house, you know, it was a man; namely, Mr. Heyden himself.

Only the day after Christmas (1891) he told the story in these very words. "Fifteen years ago," he said, "in December, 1876, I met wit a slight accident, and had great pain in my ankle, which at first I thought was sprained. In a few days the pain moved up to my knee, whilst all the surrounding parts became swollen and puffed up. I could not bear to put my foot on the ground, or even let the bed sheet touch the leg. A doctor who attended me for two months said it was rheumatism, and treated me accordingly. When I got a little better he sent me to Southport for three weeks. I returned to my work again, but had great difficulty in getting about, and from time to time I had to leave work owing to the intense pain. Later I had excruciating pains in all my limbs, and the joints of my fingers became enlarged and grew out of shape.

"Then I consulted another doctor, who attended me through several severe attacks. He said my complaint was Chalk Gout. He gave me medicines, but said he could not do much for me, and that in time the disease would kill me. In this way I continued to suffer for fourteen years. During that period I took every gout and rheumatism medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me more than temporary relief.

"In March, 1890, I had a bad attack, and was bedridden for over two months, when one night a friend of mine Mr. James Ingham, of Old Trafford, called to see me. The pain was at its height, and seeing my condition, he said he knew of something that would do me good. He brought me a few doses in a bottle, but refussed to say what it was. It gave me so much relief that I sent my wife to ask him. He replied, 'I will come and tell him all about it.' He came soon and said it was called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Upon this I told him I had often heard of it, but regarded it as a quack medicine. I sent at once to Burgon's stores in Oxford Street and got a bottle, and after using it twenty-four hours felt much better. In a few days I was out of bed and at work, and have never lost a day's work since, nor had any attack of my old enemy. I will gladly answer all enquiries." (Signed), Henry R. Heyden, 28, Boot Street, East, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Now this statement of Mr. Heyden's is surprising. The reader wants to know how it can be true, and he has a right to ask. The explanation is this:—Mr. Heyden was afflicted with rheumatic gout, an almost universal complaint, very painful and dangerous.

The cause is a poison in the blood, produced as follows:—First the stomach becomes inactive and torpid, with indigestion and dyspepsia; more work is thus thrown on the liver than it is able to do; the overloaded liver fails in the manufacture of uric acid, leaving it in the blood in the form of a solid gouty uric acid. This acid, a deadly poison, unites chemically with the soda (an alkali) in the blood, forming urate of sodium, a hard crystal poison. This poison goes round in the blood current until it is finally deposited in the muscles and joints *setting them on fire with inflammation* and inflicting fearful agony. Continued, the disease causes chalk stones in the bladder, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and disease of the heart and lungs. Mother Seigel's Syrup cures from the same source, indigestion and dyspepsia, and are properly symptoms of that ailment. What a pity people don't understand this fact better.

Mother Seigel's Syrup cures by its wonderful action on the stomach and liver, and thus it cured the case above described. It beings at the right end. Perhaps it would be wise in you to paste this account in your scrap book, or where you can find it in time of need.

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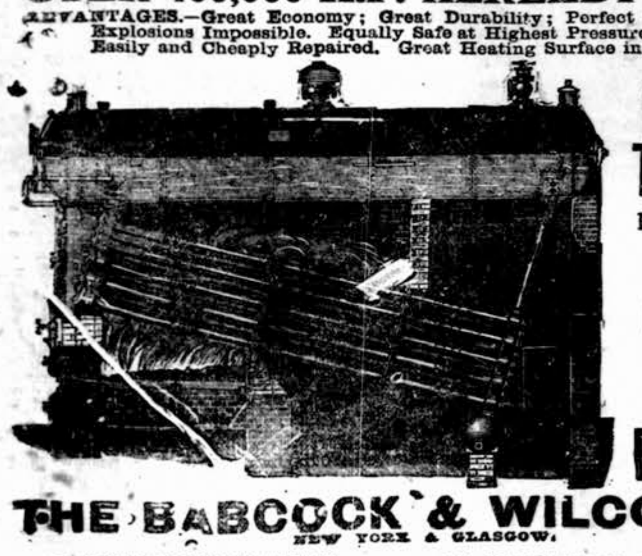
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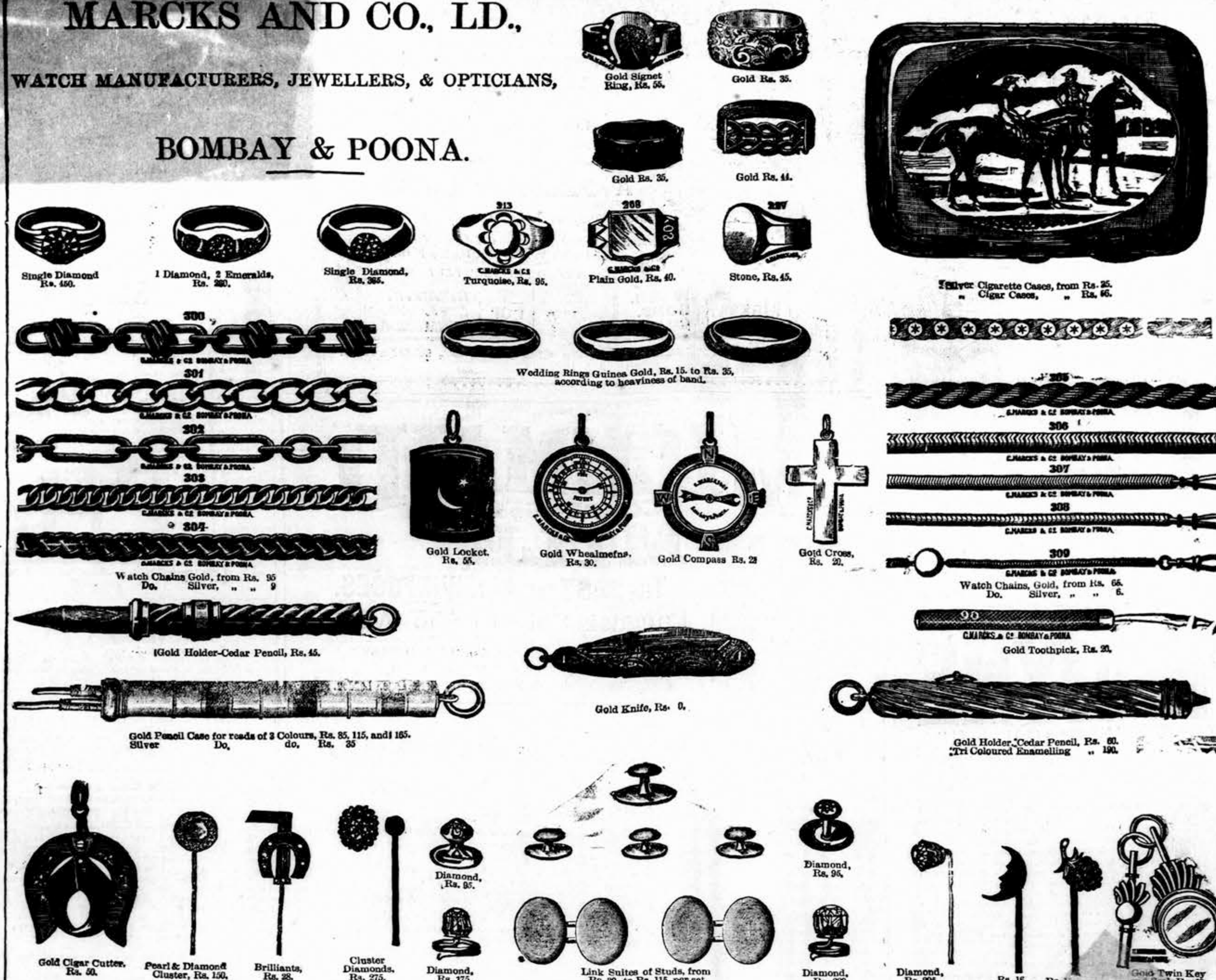
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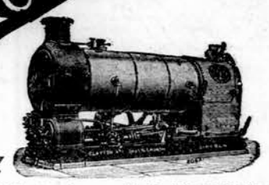
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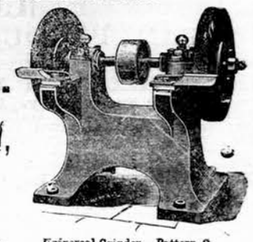
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